

Latest in Series of Setbacks

Tanaka's Party Loses a Seat To Japan Reds in Upper House

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, June 18 (WP).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka and his ruling Liberal Democratic party (LDP) suffered a new blow today as the hands of Japan's Communists.

The setting was Osaka, this country's second largest city, and the contest was a special election for a seat in the upper house of the national Diet. The seat had previously been held by the ruling party, but when the votes were all counted today, the Communists had won it despite the personal electioneering of the premier and many other prominent figures of his government and party.

Miss Takeko Kutsunagi, a medical doctor and Communist

member of the local city council, defeated the ruling party's candidate, businessman Yasuichi Morishita.

The Osaka outcome was another legislative milestone for the Communist party. With its new total of 11 seats, it now obtains the right to submit its own amendments to pending bills before the upper house. The Communists had won enhanced legislative power in the lower house in December as a result of spectacular gains in nationwide elections.

In another special election during the weekend, the ruling party easily continued its control of an upper-house seat from the rural Aomori Prefecture. The Liberal Democrats have a total of 135 seats in the 252-member upper house, a little more than an absolute majority. It also maintains a majority in the lower house. In both cases, however, the ruling party's majority and political control are dwindling.

The secretary-general of the Liberal Democrats, Tomsaburo Hashimoto, described the outcome in Osaka as "a great shock" and attributed the defeat to an unexpectedly low voter turnout. "We solemnly accept this result as a warning to our party," he said.

As in the successful campaigns last winter, the Communists in Osaka emphasized grass-roots politics, anti-establishment sentiments and broad-based protests and social and economic trends far more than Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Psychological Damage
The Osaka setback, which is probably more damaging psychologically than in any other way, is one of a series of political setbacks suffered by Mr. Tanaka and his ruling party during the last six months. Others include:

—Last December's general election, in which the LDP suffered modest losses despite the supposed Tanaka popularity boom. Both the second-ranking Japan Socialist party and the Communist party suddenly catapulted to third place in the lower house of the Diet made major gains.

—The April defeat of the LDP-backed incumbent mayor of Nagoya at the hands of a challenger backed by the Socialists and Communists.

—Public opinion polls which depict a precipitous decline in support for both Mr. Tanaka and his party. In many of these polls, potential voters have identified the nation's current political situation as among the most serious of the ruling party's failures.

Some recent polls indicate that Mr. Tanaka, who rose to high office a year ago in a surge of popularity, is now supported by only about 15 percent of the citizenry. According to these surveys, he is even less popular than his party and that of no political help to his troops in the field.

By far the most vital contest on the horizon is next summer's upper-house elections in which the LDP will face a risk of losing its majority in that chamber. Such a result would probably bring important political consequences, possibly including the downfall of Mr. Tanaka and a splitting or restructuring of the ruling party.

Nixon, Brezhnev Said to Plan Pact on Peaceful Use of Atom

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, June 18 (WP).—The United States and the Soviet Union plan to sign a significant agreement on exchanging information for peaceful uses of atomic energy during this week's summit talks between President Nixon and Communist party General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, according to informed sources.

This accord is expected to parallel a Nixon-Brezhnev accord for accelerating negotiations in Geneva on strategic military uses of nuclear weapons, known as SALT-2. The projected new weaponry agreement, intended to speed up the SALT talks, was discussed publicly last Thursday by President Nixon's national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

So far, the Nixon administration has said publicly only that a half-dozen agreements to be signed during the summit meeting here will include an accord on "scientific exchanges," but the subjects were unspecified.

The reported accord for sharing information on peaceful atomic research is said to concern, at least in part, exchanging techniques on the enrichment of uranium for the production of energy.

Scientific specialists noted that the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States in some of these areas and the United States is advanced in others.

The key objective is to reduce the great amount of electricity required to enrich uranium to make it fissionable for peaceful purposes. Enriched uranium for

Delay on India POWs

THE HAGUE, June 18 (UPI).—The International Court of Justice today postponed until June 26 a public session in the dispute between Pakistan and India over the trial of war prisoners, court officials said. A heavy work schedule was cited as the reason for the delay.

Soviet Press Slow to Get Shift on U.S.

Newsmen Still Focus On Old Party Line

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 18 (NYT).—The Soviet press line on the United States is shifting so rapidly these days that even the authoritative newspaper Pravda was caught off balance yesterday.

A long dispatch from some of the Communist daily's leading writers, now in Washington for Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit, portrayed an America that had apparently never heard of Watergate and was anxiously waiting for the Soviet leader's meetings with President Nixon to begin today.

Everyone is apparently hopeful and expectant, according to Pravda, except that bete noire in the Senate, Henry M. Jackson (a Democrat) from the State of Washington, who is said to oppose an improvement in Soviet-American relations.

Speaking of Sen. Jackson, Pravda dispatch said, "His name is being closely linked here with the gigantic aircraft carrier Boeing," which, as any reader of the Soviet press knows, has been a key element of the military-industrial complex opposed to a relaxation of tensions.

Changing Times
But times have been changing and some of Pravda's writers apparently overlooked the fact that Boeing is in the Soviet Union's good graces now. Just last Tuesday, Pravda reported that the president of Boeing's commercial airplane group, Ernest H. Boulton Jr., was here for negotiations. And Mr. Brezhnev told American newsmen Thursday that the Soviet Union hopes to do business with Boeing.

The confusion over the Seattle concern's standing in the Kremlin's demography illustrates the turnaround that the Soviet Union has tried to project in seeking financial and economic assistance in the United States.

"Literally everywhere," the Pravda team discovered, in the headquarters of public and political organizations, in the offices of newspapers and of major companies, and even in subways and buses, people are talking about the visit, its prospects and its significance.

Soviet Pipelines

MOSCOW, June 18 (NYT).—The Soviet press today announced the formal inauguration of a key oil and gas pipeline in Siberia in an apparent effort to bolster the offer of Mr. Brezhnev of big natural-resource projects in talks with American businessmen this week.

The 1,250-mile oil pipeline will carry crude from west Siberian fields to the European part of the Soviet Union.

Oil first entered the Siberian end of the 48-inch-diameter line on April 21, and it took about two months and two million tons of oil to fill the entire pipeline and make it fully operational.

The new oil line will feed both refineries in European Russia and the Friendship Pipeline, which carries Soviet oil to refineries in Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Soviet Leader A Double-Hero

MOSCOW, June 18 (NYT).

Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, is one of the few Soviet citizens who are double-heroes—hero of the Soviet Union and hero of Socialist Labor—and he won his two decorations today during welcoming ceremonies on the south lawn of the White House.

The event was seen here live on television by means of satellite.

The labor order, given for outstanding contributions to the economy and culture, was awarded to Mr. Brezhnev in 1961 for his administration of the early phases of the Soviet space program while he was a national party secretary under Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union, which is bestowed for valor, was given to the party chief on his 60th birthday, in 1956, for his contributions as a military commander in World War II.



PRECAUTIONS—Security personnel using a metal detector to go over the grounds of the Ellipse area near the White House that was used as a landing area for the helicopter that brought Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to his meeting with President Nixon.

With Pledges to Work for Peace

Nixon, Brezhnev Begin Summit Sessions

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet and American flags decked the Ellipse, a grassy area just south of the White House, where Mr. Brezhnev's helicopter landed. Soviet flags also flew from flagpoles throughout the American capital.

White-gloved women and kneshtokked Girl Scouts stood on the White House lawn holding tiny Soviet and American flags. Most of the spectators had been invited in advance, but some tourists also were allowed inside the from fences.

Mr. Brezhnev arrived smiling and shook Mr. Nixon's hand vigorously. The two men exchanged a few words with the help of an interpreter at Mr. Brezhnev's elbow.

Despite the language barrier, Mr. Brezhnev attempted to speak to the President without benefit of the interpreter on two or three occasions during the welcoming ceremony, and the President by gesture and smiles tried to express himself to the guest he was guiding through the ceremonies.

Security precautions were taken because several organizations have said they planned to protest the Soviet Union's reluctance in allowing Russian Jews to emigrate to Israel.

Police were stationed on street corners and rooftops in the White House area. The brunt of the protective burden fell on the Secret Service, whose normal Washington complement was augmented by about 150 agents summoned from field offices around the country, according to a source in the agency.

Police said they estimate a total of 8,000 persons attended two rallies in the capital yesterday demanding free emigration of Soviet Jews.

U.S. officials said they were hopeful the summit talks would lead to a breakthrough in strategic weapons talks. They said an agreement could place restrictions on the deployment of multiple nuclear warheads.

The strategic arms agreement that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev concluded at last year's summit meeting in Moscow provided that the United States and the Soviet Union would negotiate new limitations on offensive weapons by 1977.

Further talks are planned in Washington tomorrow. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev will go to Camp David for talks Wednesday and Thursday. Friday they will travel to the Western White House, Mr. Nixon's home at San Clemente, Calif. The Soviet leader is scheduled to give a half-hour television address to the American people from San Clemente Saturday and will return to Camp David Sunday before leaving the United States on Monday.

Administration officials have disclosed that Mr. Brezhnev, while in Washington, plans to have at least two lunches at the White House.

Soviet Jews Hold To Hunger Strike

MOSCOW, June 18 (AP).

Seven Jewish scientists yesterday began the second week of a hunger strike in an effort to force Soviet authorities to give them emigration visas for Israel.

One of the seven, Anatoly Libgaber, 24, a mathematician, said he has been promised a visa but will continue the strike until he has the document in hand. The scientists say they have consumed nothing but mineral water since June 10.

Acting as a spokesman for the seven, physicist Mark Asbel, 41, told newsmen, "Our purpose is not to die but to live in Israel... we want to show that our hunger strike is not a joke. If it is not successful, we shall decide on some other action. We prefer to die instead of living as slaves."

Blair House, to meet some American not in the administration.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will be invited to one of the luncheon sessions, tentatively set for Tuesday, and about 40 business executives to the other. On both occasions, Mr. Brezhnev is expected to stress his desire for closer ties between the two countries, particularly in trade.

Mr. Brezhnev has been encouraged by the White House to meet with the Senate committee because of Congress's strong interest in the question of whether Moscow should be granted tariff concessions.

A majority of both houses has threatened to block such concessions unless Moscow allows free emigration of Jews and others from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sukhodrev, first came to prominence in America at the 1960 session of the United Nations, when he was a short, handsome young man with a familiar face.

Hovering close to Mr. Brezhnev's ear was Viktor Mikhailovich Sukhodrev, a 40-year-old counselor in the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

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Official UN translators handled that historic "outburst," but Mr. Sukhodrev, then only 27, had to translate for his ebullient boss elsewhere, including one of the strangest press conferences ever held by a world leader.

Mr. Khrushchev and his "young comrade" stood on the exterior balcony of what was then the Soviet UN mission on New York's Park Avenue and answered questions shouted from the sidewalk by newsmen.

Mr. Sukhodrev next became a television star in 1967 when he interpreted for Premier Nikita Khrushchev at his meetings in Glassboro, N.J., with the late President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Because of his high style and remarkable linguistic ability, Mr. Sukhodrev, instead of being an inconspicuous technician, became a major participant in the talks.

Speaking with impeccable grammar and pronunciation, Mr. Sukhodrev startled Americans with his ability to quickly translate Mr. Khrushchev's monotonous Russian into idiomatic English, adopting either an American or British accent, depending on the accent of the questioner.

His stylish Western clothes, dark wavy hair and good looks added to the positive image he projected.

"He is incredible," said an American who has watched the translator in private meetings. "When the speaker's voice goes up his goes up...."

"He does not try to translate word for word what is said, but to convey the meaning and sense of the speaker, which is more important."

Mr. Sukhodrev is so competent at his job, and apparently so highly trusted by the suspicious top officers of state security, that he has survived in his job despite the political upheaval that deposed Khrushchev.

He is also confident enough of his position to tell anecdotes about Khrushchev in social situations at times when the official media never mention Mr. Khrushchev.

In the last decade, Mr. Sukhodrev has traveled regularly with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko to UN sessions and with Mr. Kossygin in his 1967 visit to London and 1971 tour of Canada. He translated for the meetings of President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev at the May, 1972, summit in Moscow and the meetings this spring between Mr. Brezhnev and U.S. Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz and seven touring senators.

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At Request of Mansfield, Scott

Senate Postpones Testimony By Dean for Brezhnev Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

charges by Mr. Dean that the President, Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman all knowingly participated in the White House cover-up of the Watergate bugging and other illegal intelligence-gathering operations, the sources said.

Some of Mr. Dean's charges already have been leaked to the public through investigators and associates.

One reliable government source confirmed a report in yesterday's New York Times that Mr. Dean is expected to testify next week that, among other things, he was told by former White House aide Egil Krogh that the President approved the 1971 burglary into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

In his May 23 statement on the domestic security programs of the White House, Mr. Nixon specifically denied advance knowledge of this burglary, although he authorized a White House investigation of the leaking of the Pentagon papers.

Reflecting the President's new position, one White House source said, "If the Dean charges are too devastating, and there is no reason to think they won't be, the President plans to come forward and acknowledge overwhelming negligence on his part but will still deny criminal knowledge."

Previously, White House sources said the President had been expected to stand by Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman and blame Mr. Dean for the Watergate cover-up.

However, charges by Mr. Dean and others against Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman have reportedly convinced the President that he must abandon support of his former principal deputies.

Some White House officials say that the President feels he not only has to protect his own reputation but that of the office of President, and that includes avoiding participation in extensive public debate of charges and counter-charges.

'Clear Impression'
White House sources said that the President would not explicitly accuse Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman of criminal activity. Rather, as one source suggested, the President "can make a statement—it can be done in a phrase by the press secretary—to leave the clear impression that they've been abandoned."

In his April 30 speech, Mr. Nixon did just that with Mr. Dean by praising strongly the public service of Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman, while mentioning, almost as an aside, that "counsel to the President, John Dean, has also resigned."

White House sources made it clear at the time that Mr. Dean had, in fact, been fired. The President similarly disassociated himself from former Attorney General John N. Ullrich, who has been extensively implicated in Senate testimony thus far. The break was effected when Mr. Mitchell visited the White House in April and was unable to see the President personally. Instead, he saw Mr. Ehrlichman, a long time foe of Mr. Mitchell in administration power struggles.

The explicit shift in the President's strategy also would entail preparing what White House sources described last week as an increasingly narrower "legal defense," designed solely to demonstrate that Mr. Nixon has not acted unlawfully in the Watergate affair.

The new defense abandons the previous White House position that the President was far removed from events leading to the Watergate bugging and subsequent cover-up, according to the sources.

The White House is expected to demonstrate that Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman constantly misconstrued the President's orders and requests.

Few Statements Seen
White House sources said that the President is going to make few, if any, statements on Watergate and predicted that he would react publicly only to what one high-level source called an "extraordinary situation."

Such a situation is virtually assured of developing next week as the President appears before the Senate committee to give at least several days of testimony.

Mr. Dean was quoted today as saying he has documents detailing exchanges between Mr. Nixon and himself that support Mr. Dean's version of the Watergate affair.

In an interview with Mary McGraw of the Washington Star-News, Mr. Dean said he is not looking forward to his public testimony.

"It's a hard thing to point a finger at the President and wash all that dirty linen in public," he said.

"But I talked to some older, wiser men in the Republican party, some of them good friends of the President, and they advised me to tell everything I know."

Mr. Dean said he would not identify those from whom he sought advice. He said he fully recognizes the nature of the ordeal he faces.

"I think they [the senators] will believe me because I've got the facts—and the documents and papers the President sent to me and papers I sent to him."

John Dean's statement is nothing but a public "I told you so" after all this time and after several

days of intense question added.

He acknowledged that deeply involved in the Watergate cover-up.

"I don't blame anyone," he said. "I would characterize I did as stupid. I knew was doing, I didn't like. Obviously I wouldn't be for immunity if I was involved."

Special prosecutor Cox said today that he reason to believe "the House is dragging its feet" in the requested log Nixon-Dean meetings information on the case.

Mr. Cox said his staff der study the legal ram of both subpoenaing an a President but ad would be wrong to draw inferences from the fact having them studied," he frequently has all a legal question studies manner.



Sen. Barry Goldwater

Impeachment Idea Opposed By Goldwater

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP).—Sen. Barry Goldwater today said that he does not think President Nixon should be impeached, "although I think that position if it goes to the 'Med' at Watergate case."

"But I don't think the Arizona Republican," and "I don't think proven even if he did."

The Republican's 1964 tial candidate, on a C telecast assessing the Watergate scandal, "if it gets down to the President, Nixon has been a good man, but he has say resignation would be cheapest, easiest and quick and put Vice-President in and get going."

Mr. Nixon has denied advance knowledge of 17, 1972, break-in at the National Commission on the Watergate scandal. He has also denied a ment in attempts to get break-in plot.

"I don't know if Sen. Goldwater said Nixon 'has to convince people that he's truth. Now I don't know going to do that.... has to do everything in to convince the people innocent of the cover-up, come here, high going to do that...."

He also said that he going to have its effect 1976 presidential election. "I don't think it's got a major effect," he said, though there will be a voters who will not the Republican, though the party has nothing to do with it."

He predicted that it would be the GOP's 1976. "I don't think, been touched" by the scandal, he said.

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مكتبة

Tests and Bans of Drugs Upheld by Supreme Court

Wire Dispatches
 WASHINGTON, June 18.—The court today affirmed the Food and Drug Administration's authority to remove ineffective drugs from the market.

The court also affirmed the FDA's authority to require a drug manufacturer to prove that its drug is safe and effective.

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● The FDA may force the "me-too" drugs off the market without going to court, contrary to a ruling of a lower court.

● The FDA is the proper forum to determine if a drug is a "new drug" and subject to FDA requirements for proof of worth. The determination is then subject to judicial review. The FDA is also the proper forum for an initial determination of whether a drug falls into an exemption from regulation.

● The FDA may deny a hearing to a drug manufacturer when the firm fails to provide any evidence that the drug meets requirements.

Apportionment Cases
 Also unanimously, the court re-

emphasized, in a Texas case, that states must apportion congressional districts on a strict equal population basis even if it means dividing counties and other political subdivisions.

At the same time, the court held, 5-3, in a companion Texas case that redistricting plans for state legislatures can be allowed greater leeway than that permitted for U.S. congressional districts.

The justices rejected arguments by Texas officials that population variations should be allowed to exist to avoid dividing counties and cities into two congressional districts.

But the court voted in favor of an apportionment of the Texas Legislature which had been found invalid by another three-judge federal panel on the grounds that it allowed too much population variation.

The court let stand a lower court decision from Philadelphia that the standards for authorized wiretapping by federal and state law-enforcement officers are constitutional.

Prison-Rules Review
 It agreed to review next term a ruling that California prison regulations concerning mail censorship and the rights of inmates to confidential investigators are unconstitutional.

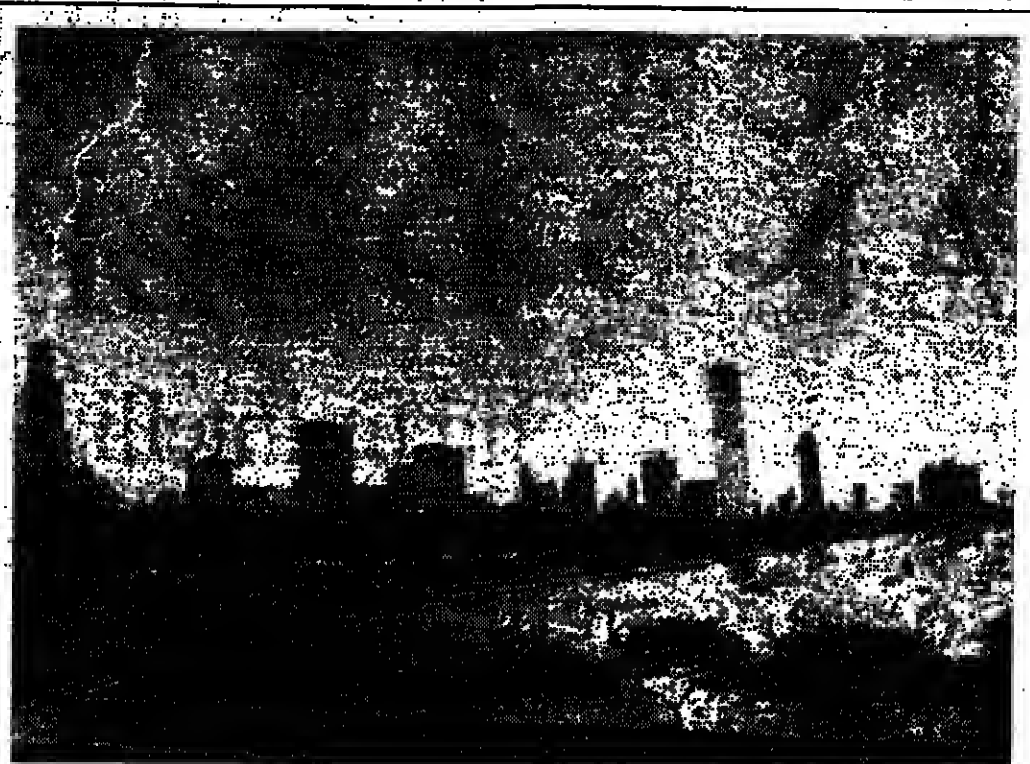
The Supreme Court refused to review a lower court ruling that the Economic Stabilization Act allows judges to issue anti-strike and anti-picketing injunctions at the request of private employees.

An action was also prohibited by the Norris-LaGuardia law.

It ruled, in a case involving the pirating of music from commercial recordings, that states are free to pass their own copyright laws.

It held that federal courts lack the power to halt railroad rates approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The ruling represented a blow to environmentalists who had sued successfully in lower courts for an injunction against a 2.5 percent temporary surcharge approved by the ICC for the nation's railroads last year.

The environmentalists had claimed that the surcharge would aggravate a drought-stricken area that already discriminated against recyclable goods, to the detriment of the environment.



CHICAGO STORM—Lightning hitting the world's tallest building, the Sears Tower, during a weekend thunderstorm that left two dead from being struck by a bolt and cut electric power to some 25,000 residences in the Chicago area.

FBI Nominee Kelley Expected To Get Speedy Confirmation

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 18 (UPI)—Although Police Chief Clarence M. Kelley is expected to win speedy confirmation as the new FBI director, some senators plan to use his nomination as a platform for further debate about law-and-order issues in general and the role of the bureau in particular. City officials here and Senate officials in Washington see the 61-year-old chief, who goes before the Judiciary Committee tomorrow, will be questioned closely by such liberal Democrats as Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Philip A. Hart of Michigan.

They reportedly will ask him how much independence he has been promised by the White House, how long he thinks he should hold office, how he would regulate electronic surveillance and how he would improve police relations with blacks.

Further, the senators may attempt to extract a promise from the chief that he will return periodically to Capitol Hill, after his confirmation, for reviews of FBI practices and performance.

Shattered Morale
 Hanging over the hearings will be the Watergate scandal, which has shaken the once pristine image of the FBI and shattered the morale of its 6,000 agents.

J. Patrick Gray 3d, the retired Navy officer originally nominated to fill the job that the late J. Edgar Hoover held for 47 years, resigned after it was disclosed that he had destroyed files allegedly relating to Watergate.

Since his nomination by President Nixon on June 7, Chief Kelley has deliberately avoided discussing either the scandal or controversial law-enforcement subjects, explaining that he would save his comments for the Judiciary Committee.

In his 33 years as a lawman, including 21 as an FBI agent, he has managed to stay in the middle of the road. Investigations by Senate aides and newsmen have uncovered a record of uncommon competence.

A Question Remains
 That would seem to leave but one question: Once he has been confirmed, can Chief Kelley restore the FBI to its proud place in American life?

"I don't see any great difficulty," he said during a brief interview, adding: "The people of the U.S. kind of accept motherhood and the FBI."

The fact that the chief was an agent for 21 years before taking the job here, his hometown, will undoubtedly be of great help.

The "old boy" network is particularly strong in law enforcement, and many FBI men still regard the chief as "one of us," a man who knows how things work. On the other hand, he has been away from the bureau long enough to be free of the factionalism that has splintered agent ranks lately.

Other Challenges
 Mr. Kelley has faced challenge before, and triumphed.

Twelve years ago, when he arrived in Kansas City, the local police force was shaken by income-tax evasion scandals. Morale and public confidence were low.

The chief moved in forcefully, cracked open a patrolman's burglary ring, broke up backbiting cliques, reached down into the ranks for trustworthy subordinates and began expanding force strength to 1,800 men from a previous high of 900.

Mr. Kelley, who also used a detailed plan for sealing off escape routes from possible crime scenes and a computer, succeeded in raising morale and public confidence. Crime declined 20 percent during the last four years, according to Justice Department figures.

All the while, the chief managed to stay out of partisan politics. His own politics are said to be independent, in keeping with his middle-of-the-road philosophy.

Only Twice
 Only twice has Mr. Kelley been on the edge of genuine career trouble.

The first problem came in 1968 during riots that followed the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Six blacks were killed in Kansas City, and some Negro leaders accused Mr. Kelley and his men of brutality.

Those charges were followed by assertions that the police had

U.S. Reports Health Risk in Meat Plants

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI)—Conditions that could endanger consumer health have been found in 43 percent of meat and poultry plants checked in a random survey by the Agriculture Department's Office of the Inspector General, according to an internal report completed late last year. The report has not been made public.

The survey also found irregularities in import inspections, which had permitted possibly unwholesome meats and poultry to slip unchecked into the United States.

"In our opinion, there were no valid excuses for these unsanitary conditions to have existed," said the report, which was signed by Nathaniel R. Kossack, the inspector general. "We noted in many instances that plant management had not fully accepted their responsibility to provide sanitary plant conditions."

Conditions ranging from poor sanitation practices to "filth" were found in 38 of 88 plants surveyed, all of which are subject to continuous inspection by the department's meat and poultry inspection program. Eleven of the 38 were labeled "unacceptable."

Rarely Made Public
 Reports by the Office of the Inspector General, which is the Agriculture Department's internal policing agency, rarely reach the public. A copy of its latest meat-plant survey, however, was obtained by Rep. John Melcher, D-Mont., and made available by his staff.

A response by the inspection service was attached to the report. In general, it did not contest the findings, but it said many of the conditions found had been cleared up and others were being corrected.

Previous studies by public and private groups, the last of which was made in 1969, found widespread conditions of poor sanitation, conflicts of interest and misconduct among meat inspectors and evidence of industry influence on them and their superiors, including political appointments. In response to criticism, the inspection service had been reorganized.

In the latest survey, the inspector general reported that "considerable progress" had been made and "considering the many changes in workload and management which affected the stability of the organization," the meat and poultry inspection program had "operated in a generally effective manner."

6-Year Period
 But it said: "Many problems persisted, although audits and investigations had repeatedly revealed these conditions over a six-year period."

Rep. Melcher, who is a veterinarian, has long been concerned about deficiencies in the inspection of imported meats and his attention focused on that aspect of the report that showed the following, among other problems:

● Uninspected meat and poultry products from China had been found in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and Boston. Meats from China are ineligible for importation into the United States.

● Horsemeat of a type not considered fit for human consumption had been allowed entry uninspected, with the assurance that it would not find its way to consumers.

Swedes Back U.K. on Cod
 STOCKHOLM, June 18 (Reuters)—The Swedish West Coast Fishermen's Federation today voiced support for British fishermen in their "struggle to preserve freedom of the seas" in the fishing dispute with Iceland.

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Court Rejects Plea to Block German Pact

Bavaria Loses a Suit To Delay Agreement

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, June 18 (UPI)—The West German Supreme Court today rejected Bavaria's request that it block the East-West German "good-neighbor" treaty from taking effect.

A court spokesman said the ruling was unanimous.

The action cleared the way for the two states to exchange instruments of ratification Wednesday. The treaty then takes effect Thursday, establishing diplomatic relations between East and West Germany.

Bavaria had asked the court to issue an injunction forbidding the exchange of ratification documents until the court could rule on another and more general Bavarian suit against the treaty.

That suit asks the court to find the treaty unconstitutional on the grounds that it violates West Germany's obligation to seek German reunification. The court has scheduled a decision on that question for July 31 but the ruling will be academic because the court has no power to nullify treaties already in effect.

At a Bonn news conference, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald welcomed the court's rejection of Bavaria's application. "With this, damage that could have harmed the Federal Republic [of West Germany] was avoided," Mr. Gruenewald said.

Bonn-Prague Treaty
 PRAGUE, June 18 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chmelař will go to West Germany tomorrow to attend the initialing ceremony for the Bonn-Prague treaty, CTK, the Czechoslovak news agency, said today.

The treaty, which will reaffirm present boundaries, renounce use of force and define the status of West Berlin in Czech-German relations, is expected to be signed by the two heads of state in Prague later this year, diplomatic sources said.

The treaty, which is a major step in West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's rapprochement with Eastern Europe, opens the way for negotiations with Hungary and Bulgaria, which have made the present treaty a precondition for talks with Bonn.

Talks on U.S. Aid To North Vietnam Resumed in Paris

PARIS, June 18 (UPI)—U.S. and North Vietnamese delegates, acting under orders of the new supplementary agreement on Vietnam, resumed talks today to work out how much aid the United States will give to the war-torn North.

The chief U.S. delegate, Maurice Williams, said that in the nearly one month of meetings before Washington broke off the talks: "We had comprehensive discussions, but came to no substantive agreement."

Today's meeting lasted two hours and the two sides agreed to meet again tomorrow.

Mr. Williams' hand counterpoint, Finance Minister Dang Viet Chau, was asked about the possibility of success. He said: "It is difficult to predict and it is presumptuous. We want to see what the attitude of the other side is. We are still in the discussion stage."

Talks on U.S. aid were resumed for the first time since 1970. The agreement was signed on March 15. Washington broke them off on April 19, contending North Vietnam was violating the peace treaty.

Bonn Starts Trial In Czech Hijack

WEIDEN, Germany, June 18 (UPI)—Nine Czechoslovakia-born men and three women—went on trial today for hijacking a Czechoslovak airliner and forcing it to fly to West Germany last year. The pilot was shot to death.

The indictment charges the nine, aged 19 to 23, with air piracy in forcing the co-pilot to land on a small airfield outside the Bavarian town on June 8, 1972.

Lubomir Adamian, 23, who allegedly killed Capt. Jan Miska in the course of a cockpit fight, hanged himself in a prison cell on Jan. 14.

Morocco to Try 100 For Attack on Army

RABAT, June 18 (UPI)—The trial of about 100 men on charges of attacking Moroccan Army positions at Khemissa in the middle Atlas Mountains will start before a military tribunal Saturday, Justice Ministry officials said today.

According to government charges, the attackers included armed Libyans and members of the Rabat branch of the Moroccan National Union of Popular Forces. The attack was staged in March.

Payments for Food Piling Up U.S. Rupee Holdings Imperil Better Relations With India

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, June 18 (UPI)—The United States is seeking to remove a barrier to good relations with India by trying to settle the complex and politically emotional "rupee problem," in which millions of rupees meant to pay back food loans of the 1960s are piling up in an American bank account here.

The problem has deeply involved the U.S. Treasury, the State Department and U.S. Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan. The ambassador is scheduled to leave for Washington tomorrow for final White House approval of the U.S. position.

The rupee problem involves the agreements from 1956 until 1971 under which the United States supplied India with tons of food to ward off famine. The surplus food was sold at cheap, concessional rates to India, which was to pay back the loan over 40 years.

The assistance turned into an unexpected and bizarre problem because the money was to be repaid in rupees and placed in an American account for use here. As mass hunger threatened India in the 1960s and food assistance increased abruptly, the U.S. rupee account began growing into a mountain of money, at least on the ledger sheets of the Reserve Bank of India. Even without food imports over the last year, the accumulations are spiraling because of interest—at least \$100 million a year.

A Permanent Asset
 Though estimates vary sharply, officials say that in 40 years, the total of American-owned rupees will reach the equivalent of \$7 billion to \$8 billion. The figure alarms the Indian government and deeply disturbs the United States since it represents a permanent American asset here that, if paid and spent, would jolt the Indian economy and place the United States in the position of owning 20 percent of the local money supply.

"We could never spend this amount of money," Mr. Moynihan said in an interview. "Twice as much is now coming in as going out. There's no possible escape from indebtedness for India. It could go on into the 23rd century."

"This is the best test of whether or not the United States and India can work out a good, healthy, normal relationship," he said.

The current American holdings in rupees amount to the equivalent of \$840 million. Only a portion of the money is used, to pay U.S. Embassy expenses and those of various projects totaling about \$50 million a year. The rupees themselves are "blocked," cannot be transferred out of the country and are placed each year on the U.S. ledger in the Indian bank.

Beyond the debt itself, the issue has powerful political overtones. India views the rupees as a source of American manipulation and leverage, as a "fantastic anachronism" under which a foreign government is allowed to create money and aggravate inflation.

Financed U.S. Presence
 "The rupees are like a monster, uncontrollable and growing," said a senior Indian official, who asked to remain unidentified. The account, he said, was "used for years to establish and pay for an American presence that was twice as big as any other country. It was used to build up a big American establishment that was resented. It was used to waste money, to lavish it because the rupees are to be spent."

Some Indian officials, including the ambassador to the United States, L. K. Jha, say that the "simple solution" is that "the money has got to be buried and put out of circulation." The Indians and some Americans agree that food aid essentially should

involve free donations or straight commercial sales. They point out that Canada has given tons of food free to India without loan commitments and they say that the United States should simply erase the debt.

Mr. Moynihan cannot see the United States doing that. "There's an intermediate point between zero and infinity," he said. "The present arrangement could, of course, run into infinity. We won't accept zero. Negotiations will reach some point in between."

Americans outside Mr. Moynihan's office say that the rupee funds have been somewhat misused, for plane fares and junkets for State Department officials and other government officers. Mr. Moynihan himself has made the settlement of "the rupee problem" a major goal of his mission here.

U.S. First-Class Mail May Rise to 10 Cents

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—A first-class stamp for the U.S. mail could cost 10 cents next year if Postmaster General Elmer T. Klassen has his way. Air Klassen said in an interview in the current issue of U.S. News & World Report that he expects to seek approval for a two-cent increase in regular mail rates effective in January to meet rising labor costs.

The postmaster general also said the use of air mail is declining.

"I don't know whether we will see air mail or not," he said, citing problems in negotiations with airlines for guaranteed space.

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us Offered by Army, Marines to Draw Enough Volunteers

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—An increased enlistment failed to draw enough volunteers into the Army and ground combat arms during the first month of a new

enlistment drive. Figures show the two services signed up 1,534 men for the infantry, armor and artillery in May, 900 their combined goal for the month.

At a year ago, the Pentagon ordered the Army and to test a \$1,500 bonus for a four-year enlistment.

After 10 months, the results were disappointing. So defense raised the bonus to \$2,500 for a test in May and June.

Pentagon's authority to offer such enlistment bonuses of \$3,000 will die at the end of this month, and the two-month test of the \$2,500 bonus could weigh with Congress when it decides whether to extend the on two years more.

One of the test would underscore doubts by some military and civilian officials about the ability of the Army, to maintain their strength without

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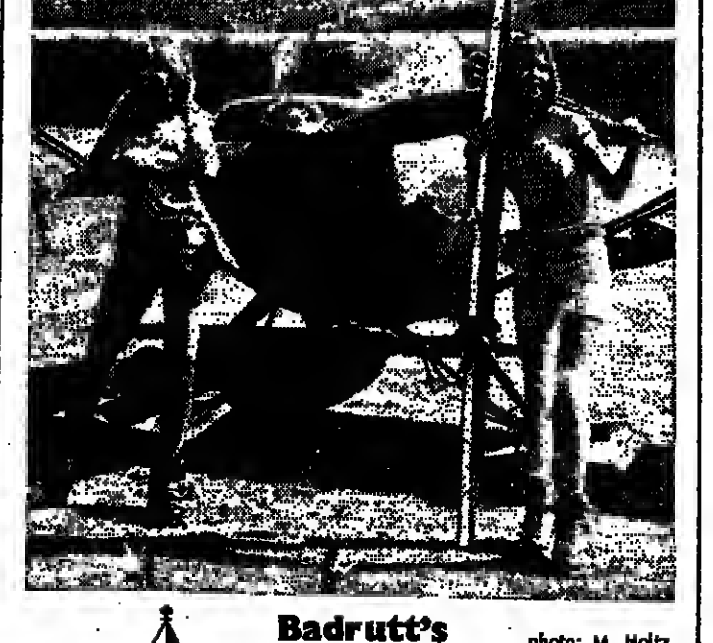
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Train, Engine Collide At Antwerp; 8 Hurt

ANTWERP, June 18 (Reuters).—A Paris-Amsterdam passenger train collided with a diesel locomotive here tonight, injuring eight persons and blocking the main line.

The engine and three cars of the passenger train as well as the diesel locomotive were derailed. One engine caught fire. It was soon put out. According to early reports, the two engines were seriously hurt and six passengers were slightly injured.



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KILLING-OFF THE WHALES AND DOLPHINS

"We needn't wait for the galaxies to send us intelligent, non-human life so that we might begin communications. *Intelligent non-human life* exists in this planet's oceans, right now, and we are making it into pet food, car wax, machine oil and lipstick." (see BOX I, below)

NO ONE KNOWS when the human being appointed itself "superior" to the other animals but by now, among technological cultures, there is little questioning of that assumption. Being the animal with the brains and machinery, so goes the argument, we represent the final flowering of the natural process... some kind of de facto royalty on the planet.

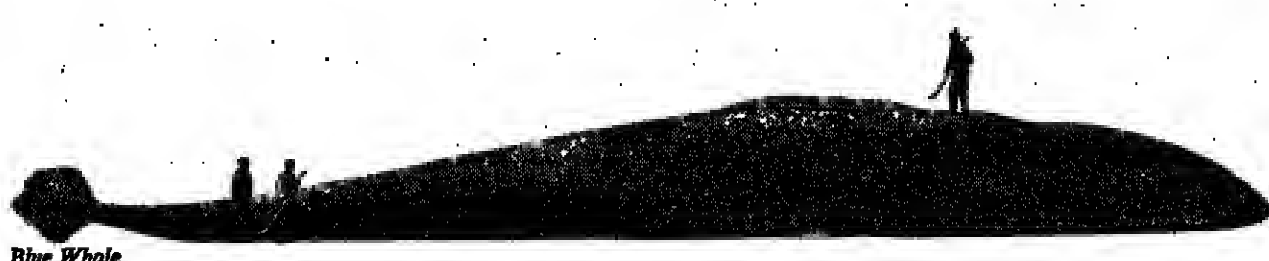
We therefore feel justified doing-in this living thing or that one, even on behalf of ridiculous trivia. That we could be suffering a failure of perception never occurs to us.

In the past, human beings have had to re-think other widely held assumptions about the nature of things—the shape of the planet is one, or that some kinds of people are superior to other kinds. And in Box I (below) you'll find there's reason to question things again, especially in light of research on cetaceans (whales and dolphins). First, however, there's some information you should have:

1] Contrary to popular assumption, international whaling is not an industry out of some heroic past. More whales were killed during the last ten years than ever before, and the five largest species are nearing extinction.

2] Take the blue whale, one hundred feet long, the largest creature to have ever inhabited this planet. (That's twice the size of the largest dinosaur; longer than ten cars.)

Humility, one supposes, might restrain humans from destroying such an animal. Not so. The U.S. Bureau of Fish & Wildlife estimates the blue whale population is down to about 3,000 today, from 300,000 only forty-five years ago. So much for humility.



Blue Whale

3] As the largest whales disappear, the industry goes after the next largest, etc. Now, it's sperm whales, 60 feet long, 60 tons. (Moby Dick was a sperm whale.) Last year 22,407 sperm whales were killed; this year, nearly 25,000.

4] The killing is not nearly as personal as in the old days when Ahab was at it in small boats. Technology has provided spotter helicopters, radar, and harpoons that explode inside the body, causing an awful death. Then gigantic "factory ships" move in and a 60-ton creature is reduced to so many barrels of oil and flesh in 30 minutes. On to market.

5] Whales are made into machine oil, margarine, shoe polish, transmission fluid, lipstick, car wax, fertilizer, perfume, soap, candles, crayons and pet food. In Japan, whale meat is also eaten, as a delicacy. *But there is no product made from whales for which an adequate, inexpensive substitute does not exist.*

6] Two countries, Japan and Russia, account for most of the whales killed, with Norway, South Africa and Peru next. Doubtless you will be pleased to hear that for once the U.S. is not involved in some mindless slaughter. In 1971 this country outlawed whale hunting and banned whale products. But before patriotism grips

your heart, please note what our tuna industry is doing to dolphins. (Box II.)

And then there's the U.S. Navy. It is attempting to train dolphins in the following endearing tasks: to stab "enemy" frogmen, using knives affixed to their muzzles; to perform kamikaze attacks on "enemy" facilities; and to attach bombs to the hulls of Chinese ships. (Note: *Dolphins can tell a Chinese ship from ours via the dolphin's own sonar system which "sees" through the alloy construction of the metal; neat trick for a lower life form.*)

7] There's only one organization with power to protect cetaceans—the Int'l. Whaling Commission—and a more short-sighted handful of men would be hard to find. They come from the commercial fishing world. They speak of these animals as "resources," never magnificent, aware beings. They bar the press from meetings and "protect" a species only after it's been so depleted that hunting becomes too costly. The IWC did nothing to protect the blue whale until too late, and it has now authorized a terrible depletion of fin whales, sei, and sperm whales. The next meeting of this august body is in London, June 25. It is necessary they realize they're no longer alone.

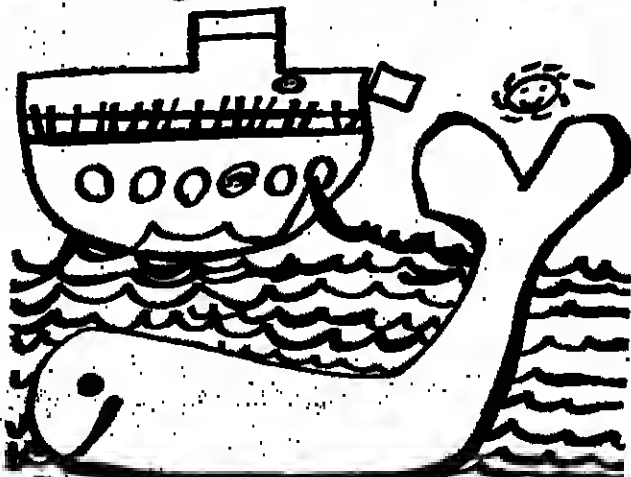
THERE ARE MORE details we could share with you, but you've probably got the idea: Something very stupid is going on out at sea. Just as researchers learn the first amazing lessons about whales and dolphins, they are being destroyed for products of no intrinsic value.

Project Jonah, the sponsor of this ad, is working to save the whales by pushing for a ten-year moratorium on all commercial whaling (a plan which the U.N. has approved but the IWC rejected), and also by encouraging research with free living wild whales and dolphins; killing animals to study them has got to go.

Here are ways you can help:

Coupons and letters: Nothing works better than huge outpourings of mail. Please use the coupon below; write letters as well.

International Children's Campaign: To children, live animals offer more than the products made from them. And so, not surprisingly, we have been receiving, lately, many letters, poems, and drawings from children (see illustration).



We need Whales! Whales have always been great to see!

We are now encouraging more, and plan to present them to the IWC. Failing there we will personally take the material, and some children, to the highest officials of the whaling nations. Please discuss this project with your kids.

Money: We have placed this ad in several publications at a cost of more than \$20,000. We can scarcely afford that. If you can make a tax-deductible donation it will help pay for the ad, accelerate our work, and help protect the remaining whales and dolphins.

Thank you.
Joan McIntyre, President
Project Jonah

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Mr. Inge Rindal, President, Int'l. Whaling Commission
Great Westminster House
Horseferry Rd., London, S.W. 1P-2AE, England

Please inform the Commission at its London meeting, June 25, of any support for a 10-year moratorium on commercial whaling, as recommended by the U.N. I also support admission of press and public to your deliberations on the fate of cetaceans. These peaceful, playful, intelligent animals are not the property of a private club.

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I have sent the coupon ☐ I have written letters ☐ I will also be sending along some children's poems, stories, letters, or drawings. ☐

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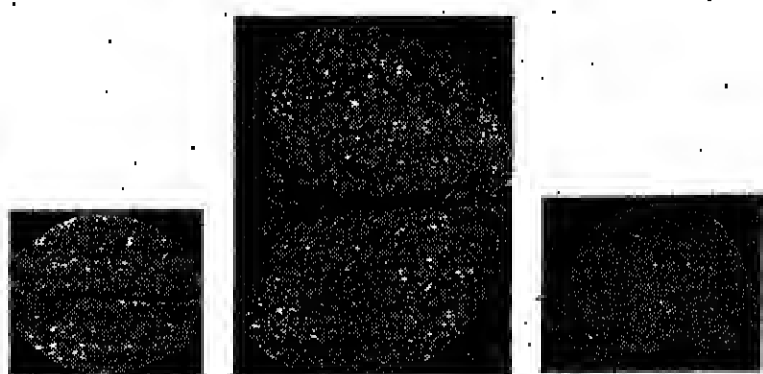
I understand that this ad, and your other efforts, have cost tens of thousands of dollars, and am enclosing, therefore, a tax deductible contribution of \$ _____

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BOX I

Various Animals Compared as to Brains, Other Qualities

Brains, in scale:
Adult Human (L),
Sperm Whale (C),
Bottlenose Dolphin



By THE SAME standards science uses to judge human brains, cetaceans (dolphins and whales) seem to have brains as remarkable as our own celebrated faculties. This may disturb many human beings wishing to remain officially the "smarter" animal on the planet, but there you have it.

The usual measurements are these: 1) brain size, 2) convolutions (folds) of the brain, and 3) relative size of the neo-cortex as compared to the motor cortex. The bibliography (Box III) will tell you where to find complete studies, but here are some highlights:

- Many cetaceans have larger brains than humans do. A human brain weighs about 3 lbs. Some dolphin brains weigh more than that, and an adult sperm whale brain weighs 19 lbs., largest on the planet.
- The dolphin brain is as convoluted as the human brain, and many whale brains are much more so. This means a greater brain surface area, more brain cells, and therefore more potential for new thought combinations.
- As for the third measurement, neo-cortex vs. motor cortex, the point is this: As the mammalian brain grew bigger over millions of years, the portion devoted to motor functions—walking, breathing, seeing—remained the same. The part that grew was the neo-cortex, where thinking (model making) takes place, imagination, creativity, etc. It's this part that humans have made such a fuss about.

Yet Dr. Myron Jacobs of the N.Y. Aquarium reports: A kangaroo cortex is 69% neo-cortex. A macaque monkey cortex is 93% neo-cortex. A human cortex is 96% neo-cortex. But one dolphin species has 98% of its cortex in neo-cortex.

It is believed that findings for whales will be at least as impressive.

Such large, complex brains do not develop in animals for no reason, but rather through millions of years of creative use. However, living in the ocean rather than on land as we do, there is no reason to believe that cetaceans have been using their brains in the way we have. With abundant food and few natural enemies (humans have been a major threat for a bare two generations, whaletime), it seems they've had to pay less attention to objective pursuits like food, shelter, clothing, safety.

Then too, water being a supportive medium, unlike air, cetaceans don't have gravity to deal with. They sleep very little. And have lots of free time. So get this picture: For millions of years, these creatures have been gliding through a supportive medium, without our particular concerns, and all this time their brains have been evolving into the largest and most complex on the planet.

The question, of course, is this: If whales and dolphins are not using those gigantic brains to "do" things the way we do, then what are they using them for?

We don't know. Although scientists who have worked with them are prepared to conjecture.

Dr. Gregory Bateson, for example, believes that dolphins may devote their brains to working out more complex social and sexual relationships than humans do. Dr. John Lilly believes that they are into advanced forms of communication, and Dr. Karl-Erik Fichtelius wonders if the other great brained animals might not offer us a new conception of life, proving, finally, that we don't "own" the planet.

It's clear, anyway, that whales and dolphins are not into organized violence, power, money or ego, but rather, something quite a bit more playful.

Of course, guessing about whales' thought can only be anthropomorphic, and therefore uncertain. Even describing human "intelligence" is difficult, let alone transposing it to a creature that lives in such a subjective world.

Other animals may operate more on something like sheer "knowing" rather than analytical processes like thinking. And then there's "instinct." We have been taught that "instinct" is "lower" than thought. But is that true? Is "knowing" or "feeling" how to care for an infant, say, a "lower" thing than deducing it in your head?

In our whole approach to animal abilities we find a human-invented hierarchy of qualities. Thinking is better than sensing. Invention is better than instinct. We stick to this rank-order even when research shows, for example, that dolphins do innately what we've invented sonar for. Whales communicate across hundreds of miles of ocean, and dive to 3,000 feet, somehow controlling their breathing and adjusting to the water pressure. And many animals can hear bands of sound that humans cannot.

One could make the case that human technology is a substitute for abilities even small-brained animals already have. But we'd best not get further into that one today.

We can conclude this much: We needn't wait for the galaxies to send us intelligent non-human life with which to begin communications. *Intelligent non-human life* exists in this planet's oceans right now, and we are making it into pet food, car wax, machine oil, and lipstick.

BOX II

Killing Dolphins for Tuna

Pacific White Sided Dolphins

EVERY YEAR, the American tuna industry kills some 250,000 dolphins. Here's how:

Tuna enjoy the company of dolphins so they habitually swim just below them in the water. Therefore, when fishermen see dolphins they surround them with gigantic "purse sein" nets which snare the tuna, but also the dolphins. As dolphins are not fish but are air-breathing animals like ourselves, they suffocate under water.

This technique is a recent innovation. It used to be that when fishing for tuna you just fished for tuna and let the other creatures live. But someone figured that you could increase the tuna per man-day of boat-time, or some such standard, increasing profit a touch. So the hell with the dolphins. The assumption, of course, is that human beings have a perfect right to waste the life of an intelligent, playful, friendly animal for an abstraction like corporate profit.

There are other techniques available which would spare the dolphins, while still getting the tuna. But so far the people in the industry, blinded by the balance sheet, have resisted all attempts to re-institute them.

You can do this: Write a tuna company. Tell them you don't want a public relations story, just an answer—When are they going to quit killing dolphins?

BOX III

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ges Bonnet, Brought About Munich Talks

Inevitable Outcome

Accused of giving in to Hitler's demands at Munich through weakness, Mr. Bonnet replied that the outcome of the Munich talks, which he did not personally attend, were inevitable.

Mr. Bonnet's stand on Munich was defended by the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who declared that, "while he did everything possible to save peace, he did not, at the last resort, give in to Hitler."

Mr. Bonnet was also criticized

A member of the Radical Socialist party, Mr. Bonnet was elected to the National Assembly in 1938. He was again elected deputy from the Dordogne in 1956 and retained his seat until 1968. His son, Alain, was elected to the same seat last March.

It was as Mr. Deladier's minister of finance in 1933 that Mr. Bonnet proposed and pushed through the law setting up the national lottery.

Georges Bonnet in 1970.

From Wire Dispatches
FRANKFURT, June 18.—A
Frankfurt state court heard open

terplanetary, Inc., a cosmetics firm, and a confidence-building program called "Dare to Be Great."

craft Corp., Ontario, Calif., and later became vice-president of Fairbanks Whitney Corp., Washington, D.C. He was also president of Washington Technological As-

The Rev. Michio Kozaki
TOKYO, June 18 (AP).—The Rev. Michio Kozaki, 84, Japanese Christian leader and member of the Central Committee of the World Christian Council since 1948, died today. He had been pastor of the United Church of Christ in Japan since 1924 and was active in revitalizing Japan's Christian and charity services after World War II.

Col. Alejandro Remon.
YONKERS, N.Y., June 18 (AP). —Col. Alejandro Remon, 60, Panama's consul-general in New York City, died yesterday. He was also an alternate Panamanian ambassador to the United Nations.

Charles F. Palmer
ATLANTA, June 18 (AP).—Charles Forrest Palmer, 80, a special assistant to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and organizer of the first federal public housing development, died Saturday.

Judge Alvin Strutz
BISMARCK, N.D., June 18 (AP).—Chief Justice Alvin Strutz of the North Dakota Supreme Court, 70, died Saturday. He was appointed to the court in 1959 and became chief justice in 1971.

Count de Polignac
PARIS, June 18 (AP).—Count Charles-Henri de Polignac, 26, a member of one of France's oldest families who was severely burned in a gasoline fire, died Thursday, it was learned today.

The count was visiting at his parents' home near Versailles on June 10 when he suffered burns on 45 percent of his body. Police and hospital reports said he had set himself aflame in a fit of depression over his academic progress. His father, Prince Eudes de Polignac, denied the report and said it was an accident.

Frances Starr
NEW YORK, June 18 (CET).—Frances Starr, 87, an actress whose career spanned more than four decades, has died here.

She first gained fame for her role as an innocent turned prostitute in "The Easiest Way," the theatrical shocker of the early 1900s. Other successes were "Mae-Odile," "Tiger, Tiger" and "Candia." One of her last starring roles was in the 1949 production of "The Corn Is Green."

force spokesman said. The two crewmen parachuted to safety. The aircraft was not armed.

prayer. This is the part the celebrant recites when he consecrates the bread and wine.

morning when a tornado ripped through this town about 20 miles east of Sioux City in northwest Iowa.

ing of the Cultural Revolution, Mrs. Teng said that at even Chairman Mao's authority had been upset "and the disturbance and violence."

stage
only 9 p.m.
d 20 June.

Edward Downes
Giovanna Cossotto
Carlo Cossutta

**You're incisive,
decisive,
and usually right.**

We think alike.

First Chicago 

You compete. We compete.

The First National Bank of Chicago, Member F.D.I.C., is a subsidiary of First Chicago Corporation, and has installations in Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut, Brussels, Dublin, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Jakarta, Kingston, London, Madrid, Mexico City, Milan, Nairobi, Panama City, Paris, Rome, São Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Tokyo and Toronto. In New York: First Chicago International Banking Corporation, First Chicago International, Los Angeles, First Chicago Leasing Corporation; installations in Chicago, New York, London and Toronto.

The Financial Maze

The dollar has slumped again; like the fall of stock prices in New York this phenomenon is supposed to be the reaction of international financiers to President Nixon's Phase-3 1/2. Assuming the truth of this argument (a rather large assumption) it is the rebuke by a relatively free market to certain national policies—and it is a rebuke that holds a sting. But it is doubtful whether many states would find the American experience particularly enlightening, or would temper their own national approaches to economic matters because of it. For the free market, operating under laws of supply and demand, has been so restricted of late that it has become only a submerged factor in world trade.

Perhaps it was never more than that. In the rampant imperialism of the 19th century countries with advanced economies seized territories that were economically backward to provide markets for their goods. They sent gunboats as collecting agents and seized customs houses to secure payment of debts by those less well supplied with either cash or gunboats. The free market only operated freely as between nations of comparable wealth and strength.

Now even those nations have adopted economies that range through varying degrees of mercantilism to outright Communism, while the smaller states believe their national rights include a variety of forms of expropriation for which no penalties will be exacted except the implied difficulty of obtaining further outside capital—and even that is not always denied them. Countries producing raw materials—traditionally weak economically—band together to hold

up prices, and the number of different kinds of loan and purchase arrangements must have Adam Smith spinning in his grave.

The reasons for the steady diminution of the free market are generally good. When President Franklin D. Roosevelt determined to take the dollar sign out of American aid to its allies in World War II, he did avoid, through lend-lease, most (although not all) of the controversies that accompanied the war debts dispute after the first global conflict. And when the United States made grains available to India for blocked rupees, the Indians were fed, at low rates, even though the blocked rupees are a current problem for Ambassador Moynihan in New Delhi.

But the present interdependence of the world, when added to the fact that nationalism now claims more complete independence of economic action than would have been asserted a century ago, has produced a state of complete disorder that cries out for some kind of generally acknowledged commercial morality that would be binding on all states, great and small. It is not likely to be reduced to a code, enforceable in every case. But that would be preferable to a reversion by the stronger nations to the use of force against the weaker in economic matters. And something of the kind will have to be established if currency reform is to succeed.

The United Nations, in theory at least, recognizes limits on national rights to conduct aggression against a neighbor. There must be some agreed recognition of similar checks on national rights over and under the sea, and in the marts of international trade.

The Brezhnev Visit

Leonid I. Brezhnev's arrival marks the second visit of a Soviet leader to the United States, and, of course, his own second summit with Richard Nixon. Since Nikita Khrushchev's trip in 1959, particularly since Mr. Nixon's journey to Moscow in 1972, Soviet-American relations have been considerably eased. The two countries have perceived the overall need, and devised many of the specific ways, to curb some of the more damaging effects of their continuing distrust and competitiveness, and even to begin cooperating in some areas for mutual gain. It will be the unsensational but essential purpose of the meetings to be held this week to explore what further and enduring substance can be put on the outlines of the new Soviet-American relationship, which Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev drew last year.

In 1959, President Eisenhower said he had invited Mr. Khrushchev "to give him the opportunity to see . . . America" and to explore whether "serious exploratory efforts may reveal new opportunities for practical progress toward removal of some of the causes of world tensions." Mr. Khrushchev saw much of America—more than Mr. Brezhnev will—but political explorations proved disappointing. By contrast, last week Mr. Nixon said he could "confidently predict . . . major new progress toward reducing both the burden of arms and the danger of war, and toward a better and more rewarding relationship between the world's two most powerful nations." Between the Eisenhower caution and the Nixon confidence lies a gap explicable in part by the events of the intervening years, and by the preparations for this summit. In Watergate Washington, however, no one can escape wondering if another part of the difference in two approaches is to be explained by Mr. Nixon's relief at the prospect of spending a highly publicized week as a world statesman. Mr. Brezhnev's Friday statement that he has no intention of exploiting the President's Watergate problem is exactly what you would expect him to say—but not necessarily what he can be counted on to do.

Regardless of how the summit results will later be characterized, the summit-even statements by Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kissinger tended to confirm the common impression that there will be no spurge of announcements, agreements and breakthroughs comparable to the performance in Moscow last year. Indeed, on the crucial topics of arms control and trade, the two

"briefers" indicated that the going is slow and tricky and the end not yet in sight. Mr. Kissinger said the two summit partners would aim on arms control to "accelerate" the SALT-2 talks (bringing them to a "turning point") and on trade to discuss "goals" and "kinds of projects" (not to make deals). Mr. Brezhnev largely passed over arms control and otherwise confined himself to general pitches for "large-scale . . . stable and long-term" economic ties. This is not insignificant work; it is the exploration and consolidation necessary to later agreements; but it is not the stuff of epic history either. Intriguingly, in their separate fashions both Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Nixon, the latter through his adviser, offered respects to the requirement to act in ways acceptable to others in the two political systems. This is a new emphasis in summits: Only last year Mr. Nixon was speaking of summits as lofty, lonely places where diplomacy necessarily had to be conducted man-to-man. On Friday, however, Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kissinger acknowledged a need to accommodate the U.S. Congress, whose support is vital to progress in both trade and arms control. Mr. Brezhnev, who was receiving American newsmen for the first time in his nine years of power, made a similar bow to his Politburo. That Soviet-American dealings affect Soviet and American politics has always been true. That Soviet-American dealings now take direct and open account of Soviet and American politics must be regarded as evidence of high seriousness on both sides.

Besides his official talks, Mr. Brezhnev is to meet here with legislators and businessmen. No doubt he will be told of other messages sent to him—via petitions and demonstrations—by private Americans: Some welcoming him, some wishing he had not come at all, others voicing their concern for Jews, Ukrainians and other distressed citizens of the Soviet Union. We are sure Mr. Brezhnev's host will explain to him the central role which peaceable legal expressions of citizens opinion play in the United States. Mr. Brezhnev will have an opportunity to address the American people in turn next Saturday on national television. We hope he will give himself the further benefit and exposure of a press conference. It would be a splendid way to demonstrate his readiness to increase communication with the American people. Mr. Nixon could make no less a contribution to Soviet-American dialogue by promptly filling the embarrassingly empty chair of Ambassador to Moscow.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

South African University

At South Africa's only university for colored people, there are complaints that whites have too big a say in running the place. Now the government have made a

concession. They have set up a commission to examine the question. Just one member of that commission is colored. The other six are white. They needn't look far for their answer.

—From the Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

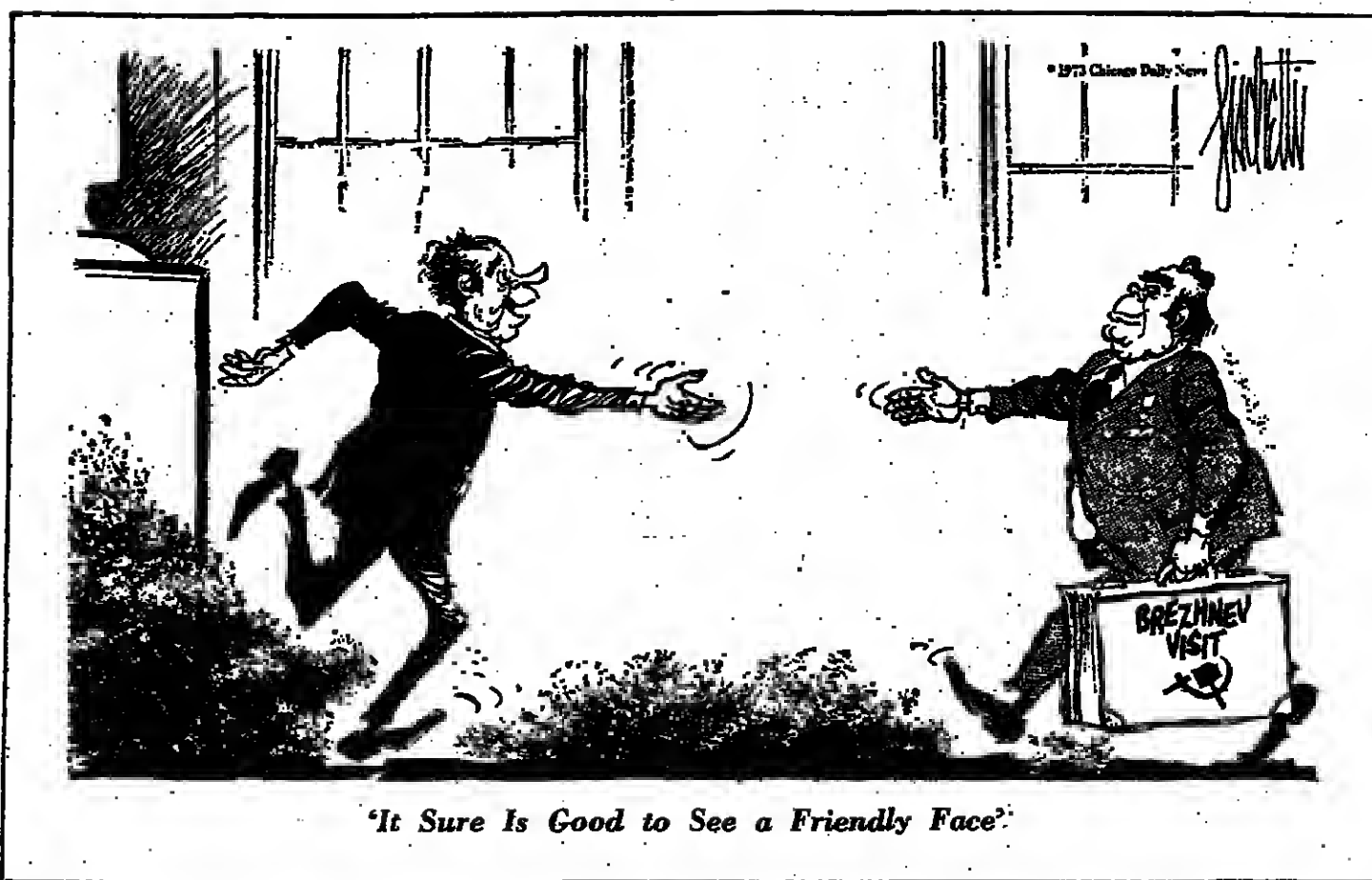
June 13, 1898

PARIS—It appears that people are wrong in thinking that Spain is inclined for peace. This, at any rate is what the Madrid papers say. While the impartial public, both in America and Europe, thought the moment had come when Spain might sue for a cessation of hostilities without dishonor, the Spanish jingoes are more than ever determined to continue the struggle. This is an unfortunate situation for Spain cannot possibly hope to win this war.

Fifty Years Ago

June 13, 1923

PARIS—An event of considerable interest to all resident and visiting Americans in France—in fact, in Europe—was the laying of the cornerstone yesterday afternoon of the American Memorial Hospital of Paris, in the suburb of Neuilly-sur-Seine. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large gathering of representative Americans and a number of Frenchmen interested in American activities by American Ambassador to France Myron T. Herrick.



East-West Trade: Some Limitations

By Joseph Godson

LONDON.—Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit to Washington is generally regarded as an opening bid for a major commercial deal between the United States and the Soviet Union. Political commentators have frequently noted the ironic juxtaposition of the fortunes of Mr. Brezhnev (who has now established himself as a dominant figure in the Politburo and is very much on the crest of the wave) and of President Nixon (who is fighting for his political life in the middle of the Watergate crisis). Although this undoubtedly may affect the relative bargaining strength of the two partners, it is often argued that more important factors provide the basis for being optimistic about the outcome of the encounter.

Reports from Moscow stress that the Russians have now significantly changed their ideological position. The article by Georgi Arbatov, the head of the Institute on the U.S.A. in Moscow, in last March's issue of the party theoretical journal "Kommunist," is often quoted to bolster this argument. But what Arbatov wrote does not substantiate such assertions. Arbatov stated:

"No matter how successfully the process of normalization and of détente may develop, relations with the United States and other capitalist countries will remain essentially based on struggle. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, the CPSU has always maintained that in the fields of economics, politics and ideology the class struggle of the capitalist and socialist systems will continue. It cannot be otherwise because the ideology and class purposes of socialism and of capitalism are contrary and irreconcilable."

Needs Meaning

The scramble in Western business and financial circles for increased trade with the Soviet Union calls for a better appreciation of the meaning of the present détente and of the role of trade in it.

According to one Western school of thought, there has been a basic shift in Soviet attitudes in recent years, even though, for domestic reasons, their leaders are not willing to admit it. The more sanguine proponents of this position believe that eventually such a policy is bound to lead to a convergence of the two systems and to a lasting peace.

The Soviet position, on the other hand, is that Soviet policy has always been in favor of peaceful co-existence and détente, but that it has come only as a result of the weakness of the West, and military weakness. Indeed, Soviet sources rarely, if ever, mention potential Soviet benefits from détente, such as diplomatic support in the Sino-Soviet conflict, Western loans to the Soviet economy, the effects of a massive infusion of Western technology or a reduction of American military presence in Europe. Moreover, when Soviet leaders refer to détente they do not imply, as many in the West wrongly assume, that henceforth the East-West conflict will be limited to economic competition and that beyond this there will be a global arrangement "to live and let live." According to Soviet spokesmen, détente by no means precludes "ideological struggle."

In recent testimony before a U.S. Senate committee, the well-known Western historian and political scientist, Walter Lippman, dismissed the question as to whether the slogan about the "intensification of the ideological struggle" has any political relevance as far as future East-West relations are concerned. "If it is just a ritual incantation, meaning that from time to time Soviet ideologists will declare that profound ideological differences will continue to persist between the two systems, and that the ideological purity of the Soviet system is unassailable by any trade deals or agreements, it would indeed be unwise to make heavy water of such statements. But Soviet authorities have made it clear that 'ideological struggle' refers to something which concerns not only professional philosophers, but also the continuing political struggle between West and East. And 'political struggle,' of course, has something to do with the realities of power."

Thus it is dangerous for the

West to believe that Soviet talk about "ideological struggle" is mere cosmetics which no one should really take seriously any longer. Indeed, talk that "Soviet officials do not take their own propaganda too seriously" may well be considered an insult to the intelligence of Soviet leaders because it signifies that those who dismiss the "ideological struggle" theory are in effect claiming that they know better than the Soviet leaders what it means and what policy the Soviet government is likely to pursue in the years ahead.

Another curious Western view which leads to some wishful thinking is the mistaken assumption, as recently expressed by a leading Western statesman, that the Soviet Union is difficult to understand. The fact, however, is that Soviet policy is difficult only if one refuses to take seriously what the Soviet leaders have been saying and if one refuses to compare their statements with their actions. The failure to look at the facts has unfortunately led to a number of misjudgments not only with regard to foreign affairs as such but with economic policy in the East-West trade area as well.

The exaggerations and illusions in U.S.-Soviet trade go back to the early 1950s. Then World War II came and the late Eric Johnson, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, proclaimed: "Russia will be, if not our biggest, at least our most eager customer when the war ends." In actual fact, for one reason or another, nothing of the sort happened.

Lately, particularly in recent months, these high hopes have come to the fore again, mainly as a result of Soviet economic and agricultural failures and their resultant desire for an expansion of trade with the industrial nations of the free world, particularly the United States, and technical know-how at favorable terms.

Martian Chronicles

It takes a certain amount of talent to have one's ideas ("Watergate from Mars," Letters, June 7) described as "fascist trash," "political pornography," plus to learn oneself in "desperate need" of education in the American political system—all in one issue of the *LETTERS* (Letters, "The Martian View," June 13). I must be doing something (right or wrong), and I'm highly honored by the attention.

Seriously, I can understand how a person imbued with Communist or Socialist ideology—which teaches that its imposition upon mankind is the most important development possible for the benefit of mankind—can, and must, take issue with someone representing the deadly enemy of his ideology—the capitalist system. "Fascist" (because of Hitler's aggression against Russia) is a code word for such enemies of Communism; and in that sense, I can understand the label being applied to me.

Space does not permit a full battle of ideologies here, but it is possible for a sane, non-Fascist person to believe that capitalism benefits mankind far more than does Communism for the simple reason that capitalism rewards human incentive to produce (via the profit motive) whereas Communism rewards unselfish "service to the state."

Many people are not unselfish, and therefore production (and quality) are substantially greater under capitalism. Without goods and services actually produced, there exists nothing with which to benefit mankind—no matter how excellent one's intentions.

T. CARL WEDDEL
Cagnes-sur-Mer, France

The letter writer who pretends to know what a "Man from Mars" would feel about the Watergate scandal (*LETTERS*, June 7) is unscientific and presumptuous.

His Man from Mars would have to be a great admirer and unstinted supporter of President Nixon, no matter how the chips fall.

Despite the intense ballyhoo about the prospects of trade, Western businessmen might well be advised to bear in mind that the expansion of East-West trade is still limited for two basic reasons: One is the restricted Soviet ability to pay for imports and the other is the difficulty of conducting trade between market and centrally-managed or directed economies. The autarkic development of such economies makes their exports noncompetitive so that their ability to pay for any large increases in imports depends on credits. Granting them, particularly long-term ones, according to Leopold Labedz, editor of "Survey" and close observer of Eastern Europe, "may make the creditor country a hostage to political fortune and even create internal pressures on its foreign policy from the investors concerned with the fate of their investments."

In this way, the Nixon-Kissinger idea of establishing a Soviet vested interest in the status quo through economic deals may create conditions which would be more favorable to the Soviet than to the American foreign policy, because it is far easier for interest groups in the United States to pressure the government and far easier for the Soviet Union to disregard economic vested interest for political reasons.

Besides, experience has shown that once the Russians have got what they want they may shut their market to foreign traders and abruptly terminate their agreements with foreign investors—for reasons of domestic and foreign policy.

Moreover, long-term credits, as requested by the Russians, bearing in mind future inflation and other factors, could well turn out to be more aid than trade. The question is whether the Western banking and business community is under such circumstances ready and willing to make such deals. If the reply is in the affirmative

and they are willing to take such risks they should refrain from asking the taxpayers in their respective countries to underwrite them. If, however, governments are to guarantee these long-term loan agreements entered into with the Russians this should be done only on the basis of a mutually of interests and an adequate political quid pro quo.

A word of caution also about a so-called para-Marxist tendency to believe that bigger trade with the East would somehow result in better political relations, and vice-versa. Former U.S. Secretary of Commerce Val Peterson buttressed this argument by quoting Alexander Hamilton that "the spirit of commerce has a tendency to soften the hearts of men and to extinguish those inflammable humors which have so often kindled into wars." Without being in any way disrespectful to Hamilton, few would believe that his observations are applicable to the 20th century.

Russo-German Trade

Thus Russian trade with Germany reached its peak in 1913, but the following year World War I broke out. So it was in 1940 when Russo-German trade relations were at their peak but this did not stop both countries from being at war with each other a year later. It is also a fact that while Bonn-Moscow relations are better than Berlin-Bonn relations, there has so far been no substantial percentage in trade increase between the two countries.

Needless to say that I do not wish to imply that Soviet-American trade should not expand now, but that it will not expand in the years to come. So far, however, the publicity given to trade with the Soviet Union has been in inverse ratio to the amount of trade done.

What we need, of course, is real détente not just foam on the surface.

Letters

Isn't it just as likely that we could have the visit of an unbiased and just-thinking Martian who would find the Watergate revelations necessary toward a better and more decent government?

HILDA MARION.
Paris.

In regard to the letter "Watergate from Mars," I feel only a man from Mars could be so foreign from the way a real, living democracy is being in terms of confusion by treacherousness contrary to so many pseudo-democracies. Stand firm, American people! The world is impressed!

KAT FUCHS,
Stockholm.

Messenger Hailed

Having read the letters from J. W. Lednicki and Rodney R. Ryan (*Letters*, June 8), we are appalled at this view of the Watergate affair.

That Lednicki and Ryan along with 44 percent of the electorate can reaffirm confidence in the leader who must bear the responsibility for this (as he has acknowledged himself) is frightening.

Long live the messenger!

ROBERT PHILLIPS,
London.

Intangibles

Americans are always getting into trouble because they fail to pay sufficient attention to the intangibles. In Southeast Asia, they put their whole trust in armed might, and did not stop to consider that the little men in black pajamas might have an eye for a corpse that could not be broken by defoliation, napalm and carpet bombing.

Similarly, in the Watergate affair, certain opinion-makers have been intimating that even if the President is proved to have known about the illegalities hatched by his staff, he must through some polite fiction or other be kept in office because of practical considerations like the oil crisis, the dollar crisis, etc.

But serious thought should be given to the moral effect upon the citizenry of having to live until January, 1977, under tarnished leadership, plus a hypocritical pretense that it is not tarnished. If the President does not resign and is not impeached, even though the evidence makes one of these procedures mandatory, every anti-social person in the country will say to himself, "If the President can get away with it, why can't I?"

This is one instance where it is supremely important that justice should be done and should be seen to be done. Otherwise, in three years time, corruption may reach a point in the United States where the garbage is not collected even in the good neighborhoods.

MARGARET HALSEY,
London.

Matter of Timing

Watergate or whatever . . . isn't it always in the interests of "national security" when the "Right" does it?

Isn't it always "treason" when it is done by the "Left"?

Isn't it, as Gen. Mikhailovich said to his Thiotist judges, "all just a matter of timing?"

MELVILLE MARC,
Geneva.

Some Daily Reflections On the News

By Wm. F. Buckley

NEW YORK—Concerning today's news, a few thoughts.

1) Henry Kissinger, oring recently from Paris, is week when everybody was at him for consenting to the security of his office, ed to a friend that person in Paris who was him was Le Duc Tho, extension of this irony firmest support Nixon has recently gotten has b Leonid Brezhnev.

The papers reported morning that at a fun Republican gale in N. City the previous n orators proceeded as Richard Nixon did not contrast, Brezhnev exp an interview with "great respect" for Nixon. Mr. Brezhnev: the press for three hour minuted during which mitted three questions ed, which averages ou hour and seven minute tion.

Mr. Brezhnev was as Soviet leaders gene Asked to comment on Politburo arrives at its when there is disagree said that they ag percent of the time, wh the Politburo a failed sion of Soviet democra

Soviet Produ

Asked to name spee ucts the Soviet Union w to sell to the Unit Brezhnev avoided the o to recommend the su pendency of Soviet listin and did not list slave export, or superpone to He explained that th Union has no laws r emigration of its citizen departure is justified. were manifestly reaso the Watergate problem affected Brezhnev's est Richard Nixon, though they are still concern Brezhnev may, by his Nixon, risk discrediti regime.

2) It has been said the gate is responsible for ing domestic policy. I known exactly what. When paralysis is paralys planning the economy a ment by Mr. Nixon. York Times was drive other very complicated to a question-and-answe

"Question: What hap the freeze is over?"

"Answer: The admn says it will go to a to system of mandatory w controls. It will be call 4. According to Treasur tary George P. Shultz, it tougher than the x wage-price system in Phase-2.

Mr. Nixon's econom have made The New Y economics reporters so Art Buchwald, which i movement. Meanwhile approach the econom of total government int in wages and prices, t administration has tru transformed the 6 per cent rate into a 9 per cent rate.

Teaching Ehl

3) Jeb Stuart Magrud ed to the Senate conr vestigating Watergate i been much influenced i ethics teacher, the Re Slocum Coffin, Jr., "wh spect greatly." The so like this: Coffin vio law in pursuit of the bi of ending the Vietnam grum" respects Coff who he learned effi are Magrud feels free the law in pursuit of ideal. A cute point. Is that a neat point. M that Magrud is tech the side of observing. The threat of McGov over the country was a great threat to Amer threat of the War V taking over South Viea. I said, as they say, culture tends to breed i counter-culture."

4) They had a relativ commencement at last week. And guess new president of Harv He said maybe Harvard, a mistake abolishing Officers Training Corp Derek Bok, when nas dent of Harvard, was by some as being a tendency for the job. I trendiest people will g our ROTC?

المجلة الدولية

Britten's 'Death in Venice' Premieres in England

By Henry Pleasants

SOEH, England, June 18 (IHT).—One overriding impression Saturday night's world premiere of Benjamin Britten's "Death in Venice" was that this, rather than "Owen Wingrave," has been Britten's contribution to television—or to the motion picture. The preoccupation with cinematic requirements in the design of "Death in Venice" would seem to have continued, unconsciously, in the design of "Owen Wingrave." It has, with 17 scenes, with action and setting constantly shifting from Lido and back again, from beach to hotel, from dry land. Not all the ingenious stagecraft of Colin Udall and the graphic skill of John Piper can resolve the problem of so much motion, so much scenery and so many people stage.

There are other difficulties in translating Thomas Mann's opera, not the least being the fact that the novel is largely in indirect discourse. In a motion picture this is accommodated by the use of a narrator. In Britten's opera the discourse becomes dialogue and monologue, and in Myr's libretto the result is a catalogue of stilted, improbable and to imagine so fastidious an author as Gustav Aschenbach, "Foul exhalations rise under the bridge, oppress my dispel my joy," or "I feel my spirit rose" or "O voluptuous, o the rapture I suffer, the feverish chase, exquisite least of all, come to think of it, so fastidious an author."

Another Problem

A problem is the fact that, in the novel, Aschenbach never speaks to each other. The boy is simply an hat, in an opera, to do with him? Britten has made him and has treated him and his playmates, even his family, hisly.

An imaginative play, but while heightening the import of



Composer Benjamin Britten.

Mann's Hellenistic allusions—there is even a balletic pentathlon—it also seems to be leading the dice against poor Aschenbach. The charm of Mann's narrative is its understatement. Britten, with his choreographic play, has spelled temptation in capital letters.

What saves the venture, at least in this production, is Peter Pears' superlative vocal and histrionic performance as Aschenbach, a crowning achievement in an already illustrious career. Pears is nearly matched by John Shirley-Quirk, appearing and reappearing as Aschenbach's Dionysian tempter in the form of the traveler, the gondolier, the fop, the hotel manager and the barber. Finally, there is the familiar marvel of Britten's way with orchestra and chorus, finely realized by Stuart Bedford in place of the absent composer, who is convalescing from heart surgery.

The festival's opening days offered less problematic and more agreeable fare in a revival of Haydn's early oratorio, "The Return of Tobias," and a piano recital by Murray Perahia which ended with as nearly ideal a performance of Schumann's "Davidsbündler Tänze" as I have ever heard or expect to hear again.

ARTS AGENDA

American Composer's Work

A program of works by the American composer Elie Siegmeister will be performed June 19 at 8:30 p.m. at the American Cultural Center, 3 Rue du Dragon, Paris, by Nancy and Alan Mandel, violinists (and daughter of the composer) and pianist. The program which will be repeated in London July 10, includes "On This Ground" and "American Sonnets" for piano, and Sonatas No. 3 and 4 for violin and piano. Siegmeister also has recently received a triple commission by the Strevport Symphony—for a ballet, an opera and a symphonic work—based on Louisiana traditions and completed for the 1976 bi-centennial celebrations of the United States.

The Triennial York Mystery Plays and Festival of the Arts opened June 15 and will run to July 8 in the English city, with a program that includes musical, dance and theatrical programs, including children's programs and street theater. The mystery plays are a continuation of the medieval tradition of performances, usually from wagons in the city streets with the city folk as performers—this year only one professional actor will be in the cast of 200, and the Play of Noah will be performed beside

the River Ouse. Other theater includes a production of "The Two Noble Kinsmen" by Shakespeare and Fletcher, a Molière tercentenary celebration by Jean-Louis Barrault and Madeleine Renaud, Bellini's "Il Pirata" and Janacek's "Katya Kabanova" by the Westford Festival Opera, and fringe and street events. The extensive musical program includes a New Music Week, July 1-8, based at the music department of the University of York, and with the participation of many British and foreign artists and ensembles. The festival office is at 1 Museum Street, York, YO1 2DT, England.

The 79th season of the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts, presented by the BBC, will run from July 20 to Sept. 15 this year, with the participation of more than 20 musical ensembles and a large roster of leading artists, and with Royal Albert Hall and Westminster Cathedral as the site of most performances. The opening program offers the BBC Symphony under Pierre Boulez presenting Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms" and Brahms' "German Requiem," with Heather Harper and Hermann Frey as soloists. The final concert, with its traditional all-English program, will have Norman Del Mar as conductor and will include Wood's "Fantasia on British Sea Songs." There will be three all-Bethoven and two all-Haydn concerts, with works given in unusual juxtaposition, such as two cello-piano sonatas followed by the Ninth Symphony (Sept. 14 with Jacqueline du Pré and Daniel Barenboim); a Rachmaninov centenary concert (July 26, André Previn conducting); and a number of operas and other full-evening works—"Fidelio," "The Magic Flute," Strauss's "Capriccio," Britten's "Gladiator," Schoenberg's "Gurrelieder," Berlioz's "L'Enfance du Christ," and two programs of contemporary works in the Round House.

The American conductor Gena Furrell will make his first London appearance June 22 at Queen Elizabeth Hall conducting the English Sinfonia, with the English contralto Maureen Lehane as soloist, in a program of works by Mahler, Fauré and Mozart.

In connection with the exhibition "Art Deco 1925-1939" at the Grand Palais in Paris, a number of evenings of Danish short films and concerts are being offered, including "Experience and Fiction in Danish Short Films" (June 21); a con-

Jacqueline du Pré, cellist, who will play Sept. 14 at one of the annual Henry Wood Promenade Concerts in London.



cert by the soul-gospel-jazz group "Savage Rose" (June 28); the Finn Ziegler jazz trio (July 12); and the Danish Quartet (Aug. 30).

"Dele 2000," an exposition organized by the students of the Institut Supérieur Libre des Carrières Artistiques concerning the future of the quails of the Seine in Paris, is running to June 24 on the Péniche of the Touring Club de France, Quai de la Conférence, near Pont Alexandre III. The exhibition is described as didactic and humorous "visions" of the capital's river in the year 2000, with some current plans for development of Right Bank expressways as a point of departure.

The Trinity College Choir of Deerfield, Ill., will give a concert, the final of three in the Paris area, June 19 at the Eglise Evangélique Baptiste, 128 Avenue du Maine, Paris. The 42-member group, conducted by Dr. Morris Fagerstrom, is nearing the end of a 32-day tour of Scandinavia, Germany, Switzerland, France and England, with a program of

sacred music, hymn settings and spirituals.

Bach's B-minor Mass will be performed June 20 at the Salle Pleyel in Paris by the Orchestre Philharmonique de la French Radio, the Bach Chorus of Freiburg and the Saint Cecilia Chorus of Frankfurt, conducted by Theodor Kugel, with Arleen Auger, Margareta Hoffgen, Kurt Huber and Siegmund Nimsgern as vocal soloists. The concert is in the Prestige de la Musique series of the ORTF.

New works by the French composers Claude Ballif and Charles Chaynes will be presented at a concert of Le Triptyque, June 20, at the Salle Rossini in Paris (6 Rue Drouot). The works include Ballif's Sonata for cello and piano Opus 40 and String Quartet No. 1 and Chaynes's String Quartet and "M'Zab" for piano. The Farrenin Quartet, Pierre Penas, Jacqueline Robin and Odette Chaynes-Décaux will be the performers.

NING OUT: A New York Delicatessen Comes to London

Naomi Barry

(June 18 (IHT).—a passing on, free pick-day on stylish South west when the sidewalk is restless.

a first New York-style in snaked into town a v and was immediately

nts at Louvre

in Carré of the Louvre scene of a variety of and musical events during summer and early fall. 23 to July 5, the prohibes the "Grande Pa-a Gendarmerie" follow-m et lumière event, "Les Heures de France," ly 14 to 28, the Paris epts a new production a "Lek" with Natalia, Noëlle Fontois, Ghis-samar and Rudolf Nung the scheduled per-From Aug. 1 to Oct. 10, of classical music, pop, and dance will share ith "Les Grandes Heures."

staked out as home by the international movie and theater crowd—producers, agents, writers and the recognizable faces like actress Angela Lansbury; photographer David Bailey, mannequin Penelope Tree.

The Widow Applebaum's Deli and Bagel Academy is a co-production of American film producer Judd Bernard and English film producer Leslie Linder. What the whole world is waiting for, they felt, was a sky-high pastrami on rye.

The pastrami and the corned beef are down over weekly from New York. The rye bread, the bagels, the onion platels, and the Kaiser rolls are baked in London according to the recipes of the Brooklyn Bagel Co.

The cream cheese and lox are better than Broadway. Scottish salmon is superior to Nova Scotian. The cream cheese is whipped to perfection with an introduction of sour cream. The cheese cake is a duplicate of the Sara Lee variety. Sara Lee made a fortune so never mind if Barry finds it cloying.

Bernard and Linder have temporarily imported Jerry Gordon (six Ma Gordon dells in the Los Angeles area), to teach the locals how to prepare chopped chicken livers, chicken matzo ball soup, gefilte fish, beking salad, mushroom and barley soup, pickled herring in wine sauce. You can't blame the Londoners. I guess L.A. just isn't up to N.Y. on chopped chicken livers and herring salad. The cheese blintzes are served in the traditional manner with extra-heavy sour cream or applesauce and so are the potato latkes (pancakes).

For years, whenever Bernard forgot a name, he'd address the person as "Hey, Applebaum." Ergo: The Widow Applebaum is a nobody but on weekends at the cash register is blonde, generously built, Esther Charkham, three generations out of Russia. The first Charkham hit London in 1890 and, confined his trade as a tailor.

Esther's father, Monty, three years ago bought Hawkes, the prestigious old tailoring firm in Savile Row which makes all the

uniforms for the queen's household staff. From Monday to Friday, Esther is a junior theatrical agent with CMA. "We're the second biggest agency after William Morris. I don't dare come in during the week. I stopped for a sandwich before the premiere of 'A Touch of Class' and ended up waiting on tables and missed the premiere."

Esther is crazy about the New World's generous portions in everything. An order of eggs means three eggs. Two inches of chicken liver goes into a Kaiser roll.

"English bagels are small nothing. These are great lovely things. And the chocolate cake is beautiful, with lots of chocolate cream filling in the middle and chocolate icing."

In addition to the theatrical crowd, Esther describes the rest of the clientele as a Nouveau Riche Jewish lot and people from the shmatka (rag) trade.

Esther is the first girl on the left in their colorful menu cover photograph. "Who are the others?" "We had to comb the country

for some fat Jewish girls," she said. Warning to a favorite subject, "Nowhere else in England can you find anything like our thick, cold malts and shakes and real American double-scoop ice cream sodas topped with whipped cream."

Pastrami Goes

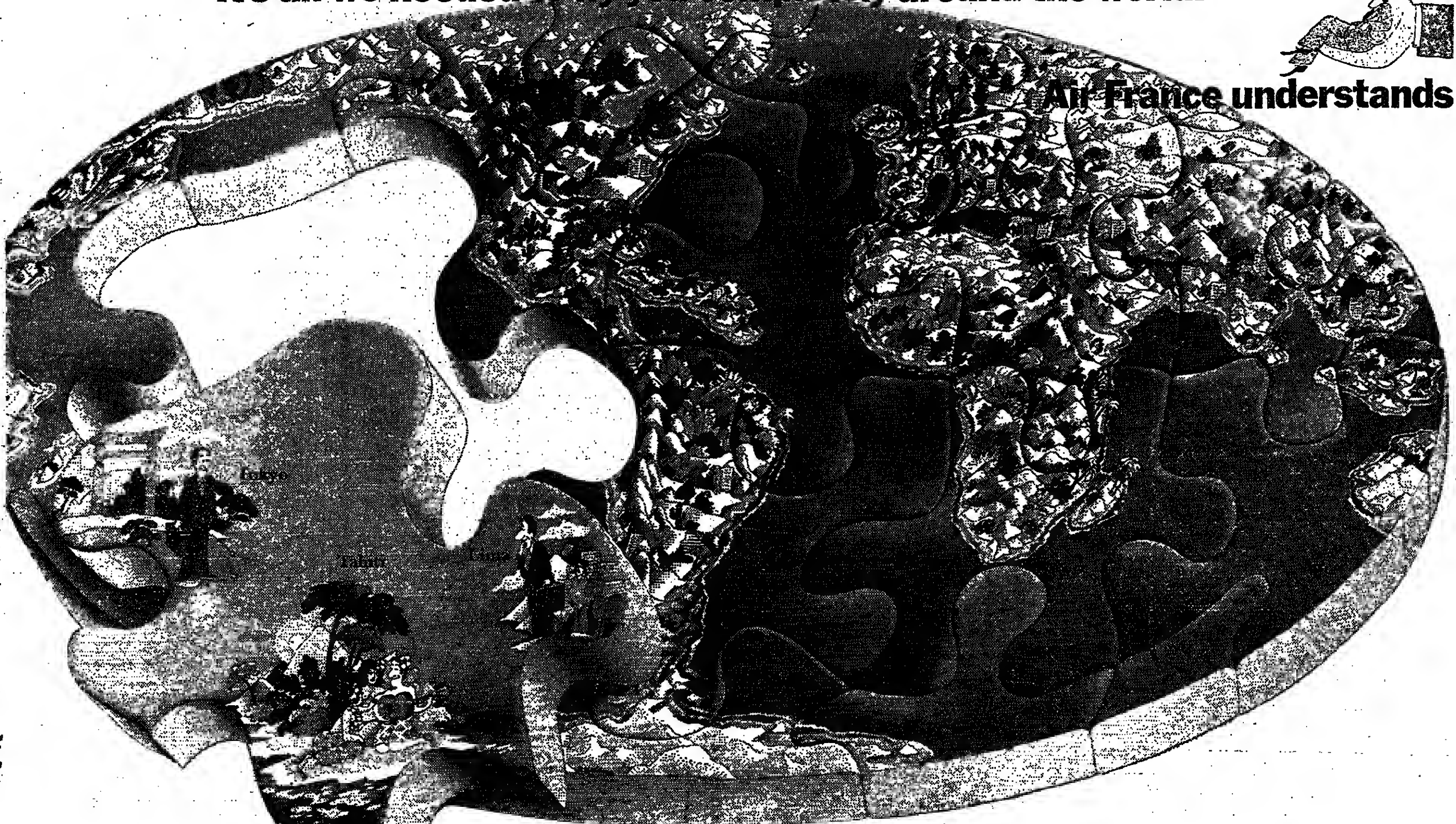
The Widow keeps open house seven days a week from 8 a.m. until midnight. Four times since opening, a sign has had to go on the door at 11:30 p.m., "Due to a rush on hunger, we are sold out on pastrami and plain cheese cake."

Breakfasts haven't caught on yet, although they are full of temptations, especially for Sunday. French toast, hot cakes with maple or blackberry syrup, toast-English muffins, corned beef omelettes... and that peerless lox with cream cheese. All the sandwiches, meats, and side orders are ready to go.

By Sunday lunch, Golder's Green sweeps in on the West End. The Widow Applebaum, 46 South Molton Street, London W.1. Telephone: 628-1776.

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Handwritten note: *Handwritten text in Arabic script.*

EUROPEAN
MANAGERS

Eyes Sale of Gold by Banks

H. Farnsworth, 18 (NYT).—The central banks of the world are looking at the sale of gold on the part of the Bank for International Settlements, an institution often called a "central bank" of central banks, as a way to help stabilize the dollar and to help its main international functions, said Jella

Zijlstra, chairman of the BIS and governor of the national bank of the Netherlands. In his comments, and in a 201-page annual report signed by general manager René Larré, a former high treasury officer in France, the BIS authorities expressed pessimism about continuing inflation, skepticism on prospects for monetary reform and at the same time a fair degree of optimism that the problems of the dollar were coming to a conclusion. The meeting was held against the background of continued weakness of the dollar in the foreign exchange markets and still higher prices for free market gold, which rose from \$120 last

Friday to \$122.75 today at the Zurich close. U.S. authorities for months had been considering the possibility that gold in monetary reserves (totaling nearly \$50 billion at the official price of \$42 an ounce or \$150 billion at going market prices) could be sold to the market if a 1968 understanding were amended. The idea was mentioned without comment in the BIS report and was taken up today by Oskar Emminger, vice-chairman of the West German national bank, in comments to newsmen. Mr. Emminger said the 1968 agreement was bound to break down because as soon as they needed dollars again some central banks would begin selling gold at the abundantly high market prices. It was after a monetary crisis in March 1968 that central banks of the leading Western nations agreed that they would neither buy nor sell gold in the free market. Now the idea is for central banks to sell, if they so desire, but to continue to refrain from buying. Mr. Emminger said it would be far better for there to be an international agreement on this point rather than for the 1968 accord to break down through independent national actions. He said the agreement would lapse anyway by next spring because of certain technical factors. The importance of all this is that official gold sales, while gold purchases are barred, could lead to the eventual demonetization of the metal.

Curbs Loans to Banks

18 (Reuters).—The Bank of Italy communicated today that it had decided to limit the amount of funds to the bond market would provide support for the expansion of productive investments.

It would also give the treasury the possibility to finance itself predominantly through new bond issues and limit the creation of new money, it added.

The political crisis, which brought the resignation of Premier Giulio Andreotti last week, has aggravated Italy's serious economic and monetary problems.

14, when the lira currency has been by more than 20 percent against the deutsche mark, and 27 percent against other

if Italy said its base would remain unchanged, an increase in the sliding scale of commercial bank more than one within a period of instead of going up to a maximum of each additional re-

IMAGING DI
GERMAN banks will also be less than their total deposits private bond issues the Bank of Italy, on to restrict the

the meeting of the inter-ministerial credit and savings, minister Mauro Ferri new measures were to reduce the over-

credit available, but dit towards increased investment.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	June 18, 1973	Today	Prev.	Ch.
Star. (5 per ct.)	2.4843	2.583	—	0.097
Belg. fr. (10%)	37.408	37.77	—	0.362
Belg. fr. (5%)	37.408	37.77	—	0.362
Deutsche mark	3.554	3.575	—	0.021
Dane. krone	5.798	5.815	—	0.017
Denmark	5.798	5.815	—	0.017
Fr. fr. (1%)	2.478	2.5	—	0.022
Fr. fr. (5%)	4.276	4.35	—	0.074
Gr. dr. (10%)	4.253	4.35	—	0.097
Gr. dr. (5%)	4.253	4.35	—	0.097
Irish pound	4.25	4.3	—	0.05
Italy (10%)	518.5	518.5	—	0
Italy (5%)	518.5	518.5	—	0
Neth. gld. (10%)	58.03	58.43	—	0.40
Neth. gld. (5%)	58.03	58.43	—	0.40
Schilling	13.015	13.025	—	0.010
Sw. krona	1.185	1.2125	—	0.0275
Sw. krona	1.185	1.2125	—	0.0275
Yen	364.35	364.5	—	0.15

At Prev. 8:00 Commercial. Percentage change against the dollar from rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on current quotations.

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Float May Be Indefinite

Fixed Exchange Rate System
Seen Major Cause of Inflation

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT).—A leading European monetary authority said over the weekend that the former international monetary system was itself a major, though largely unrecognized, cause of the global inflation of recent years. Oskar Emminger, a deputy governor of West Germany's central bank and a major figure in monetary negotiations for more than a decade, developed a partially new theory of inflation in the annual Per Jacobson lecture, delivered Saturday in Basel. The text was made available here by the Per Jacobson Foundation, established in memory of the late managing director of the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Emminger's lengthy paper hinted that the world might have to live with floating exchange rates indefinitely to avoid the flaws of the old system, at least until the "key currency" of the system (the dollar) is firmly established as the stabilizing anchor of the system.

No Final Solution

"I can only stress," he said, "my views that there will probably be no definite solution to the problem of stabilizing exchange rates as long as the dollar is not firmly established. In the meantime, it is difficult to see how we can dispense with a more elastic exchange rate system in order to hold such flows in check."

His reference was to what he called the "holocaust" of multi-billion-dollar flows out of one currency and into another. The old monetary system, whose central feature was fixed exchange rates, turned out to be inflationary in several ways that had not been anticipated, he said. He laid particular stress on the inflation created in countries such as West Germany that had to "buy up" dollars with their own currencies to preserve the agreed exchange rates.

He was scornful of plans to cope with massive flows of speculative and other kinds of short-term capital through new means of international "financing" of these flows, such as by the International Monetary Fund, or by "re-cycling" the funds from the country receiving them to the country losing them.

"All this misses the real point," Mr. Emminger said. "The previous regime did not break down because of the current in exchange markets... nor did the system break down because of a lack of financing facilities. European central banks had no lack of their own currency with which to buy up incoming dollars. It broke down because the limit of tolerance for the inflationary effect of such currency inflows had been reached. New financial facilities (for a re-cycling of short-term capital flows) would be no remedy for that but would just increase the potential for more inflationary capital flows."

Mr. Emminger said the widespread belief that the old system had a "built-in" bias toward

deflation had turned out to be wrong. "It did not even impose 'discipline'—meaning anti-inflation policies—on nations with deficits in their balance of payments, he noted.

"The international monetary system," he said, "has not only yielded in too permissive a way to inflationary forces which emanated from domestic inflation in important countries, but has also been generating inflation on its own."

He said the system of fixed exchange rates had been perverted from being an instrument of discipline on nations with deficits to one forcing monetary debauchery on surplus countries.

He emphasized that a key element in this surprising outcome was "a structurally weakening dollar"—meaning a weakening not to be blamed entirely on faulty U.S. policies. The dollar, he said, in about the last 10 years underwent "a gradual relative overvaluation in relation to some other currencies."

Prolonged Freeze Called Impossible

New Price Boom Seen After Phase-4 Ends

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP-DJ).—Strong upward pressure is already building under the new layer of Joe President Nixon created with his latest price freeze. When the thaw comes, price increases will quickly bubble up again.

That is the conclusion economists and corporate executives draw from a trend that has been accelerating in recent months. For a variety of reasons, mainly strong demand here and abroad, prices of commodities are sharply on the rise world-wide. Thus, whatever anti-inflationary machinery is created under Phase-4 will be quickly placed under severe strain as manufacturers seek to pass along their higher costs; those that will be incurred after the freeze and those that have already been incurred but had not been passed on before the new freeze.

Virtually all the experts questioned agree that a prolonged freeze is out of the question because it would create dislocations that would cripple the economy. The freeze temporarily prevents manufacturers from passing along the higher commodity costs in higher prices for their products; companies will have to absorb the increases, making lower profits. But the cost pressures will remain and when price controls are substituted for the freeze, those manufacturers will have grounds for seeking price increases.

One index of 13 nonagricultural industrial raw materials, an index many economists watch closely, by last week had soared nearly 35 percent this year and was 38 percent higher than a year ago. That is more than double the rise in overall wholesale prices and it makes the 5.1 percent rise in consumer prices in the last year look tame by comparison.

Furthermore, even if controls under Phase-4 are relatively stringent, they probably can do little more than slow the basic materials price rise. They are not likely to halt the general upward trend because they do not attack the basic causes. In fact, if applied too stringently and for too long, price controls may

delay investment in new capacity and thus create or worsen shortages of some commodities, adding to long-term inflationary pressures, many executives say. Such shortages are already cropping up in a number of basic materials, such as petroleum products, paper, steel and certain chemicals. If the economy slows by 1974, as some economists now

predict, these shortages may not become very severe. But even a slowdown, if it is short of a severe recession, will not eliminate continuing supply pinches and will not cut off further increases in prices, say economists and corporate executives.

A look at some of the major reasons behind rising prices of materials illustrates why it will be difficult, if not impossible, to stem the upward trend with government controls. "The most important element is simply prosperity. As the U.S. economy expanded, manufacturers and builders have been using more paper, copper, plastics, steel, chemicals, textiles and other materials. When demand increases, it tends to put upward pressure on prices in the classic supply-and-demand pattern.

The freeze has no impact on basic demand. In fact, says one economist, by preventing price increases while permitting wage rises, the freeze will slightly increase overall demand by allowing each family to buy more.

The price impact of the basic supply-and-demand law has been amplified by the fact that a number of products had been selling below the full cost of production until relatively recently, producers maintain, so that when prices finally climbed, they climbed a long way. Lower-than-expected demand over a period of years preceding 1972 had resulted in excess capacity in many basic industries, forcing producers to absorb costs they would have preferred to pass along to purchasers. Because suppliers did not receive high enough prices to provide an adequate return on investment, they did not build new pulp and paper mills, chemical plants or steel mills and they delayed purchasing production machinery.

Another reason commodity prices will be hard to contain with a price freeze and Phase-4 is that many of them have an international market. Prices reflect a worldwide inflation. Expanding economies in Europe, Japan and elsewhere make manufacturers in those countries more aggressive in bidding for supplies.

Dow Average Hits 18-Month Low

By Alexander R. Hammer
NEW YORK, June 18 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices took another beating today as investors' concern increased over the growing pressure on the dollar and over the effectiveness of the administration's new measures to combat inflation.

The selling pressure was reflected by the performance of the Dow Jones Industrial average, which tumbled 13.47 points to finish the session at 875.08. It was the average's lowest closing price in 18 months, or since Dec. 17, 1971, when it finished at 873.80.

The dollar continued to weaken in European markets today while the price of gold rose. The weakness in the dollar has been a negative factor on stock prices in recent weeks.

Brokers again voiced their apprehensions over President Nixon's latest anti-inflation initiatives and said they were measures that were too little and too late. Since the President imposed a 60-day freeze on all prices except those on raw agricultural products last Wednesday, the stock market has been declining.

Another contributing factor for the market's decline today was the increase in the bank prime rate announced by First National Bank of Chicago to 7 3/4 percent.

Prime Rate Rise
By U.S. Bank

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP).—First National Bank of Chicago, one of the country's largest banks, today raised the prime rate to 7 3/4 percent, from 7 1/2 percent, effective tomorrow.

No other bank followed suit immediately, but bankers said most will do so within a week unless the government intervenes.

The move would put the prime rate at its highest level since September 1970. The current 7 1/2 percent was set on June 7.

group generally gave up fractions. The Civil Aeronautics Board, in keeping with the 80-day White House economic freeze, said last Friday it would not allow any domestic or international fare increases until Sept. 1.

Other point-sized losers included Tropical Products down 2 1/4 to 21 1/8, RCA 1 3/4 to 22 1/4, Chrysler 1 to 24 1/8, Dow Chemical 1 3/4 to 50 5/8, IBM 4 1/4 to 314, Burroughs 3 7/8 to 220 1/4, and Ford Motor 1 1/4 to 85 7/8.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.10 to 22.46, while declines topped advances, 587 to 206. Turnover was 2.05 million shares, up from 1.85 million on Friday.

U.S. Firms Seen
Active in Buying
Foreign Concerns

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP-DJ).—Acquisitions by U.S. firms last year were marked "by pronounced activity" in foreign purchases, according to a study conducted by Midwest Research Institute.

The study also reported that nearly 75 percent of the firms surveyed plan domestic or foreign acquisitions in 1973—slightly less than one-third of the purchases will be foreign.

Slightly more than 75 percent of the respondents have foreign operations, and more than 80 percent of that figure plan foreign expansion this year, either through internal investment, joint ventures, acquisitions or licensing.

Very few respondents consider expansion of the Common Market "a serious threat to their firms' growth," the survey said.

"In commenting on the increase in the acquisition of U.S. firms by foreign firms in recent years, almost 80 percent of the companies expect to see this trend increase in 1973," the survey reported.

Investment Urged
For U.S. Aviation

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP-DJ).—One of the most conservative members of the Senate says the rapid strides in European aviation will ultimately force the U.S. government to invest funds in the U.S. aviation industry.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., in a lengthy report to President Nixon as the President's representative to the Paris air show, said that "we in America have to wake up to the fact that the Europeans intend, not just to catch up, but to replace us as the world leader in aeronautics and everything associated with the field."

Devising those who "believe that all our tax money should go to support people," he wrote that "the only way we can produce jobs for the unemployed of today and tomorrow is to see to it that our endeavors in the highly specialized fields of aeronautics, avionics, electronics, engine technology and technology generally never take a step backward." Hence, his support for tax money to help the air industry.

Joint Belgian, U.K. Bank

LONDON, June 18 (AP-DJ).—Banque de Bruxelles and Drayton Corp. today announced plans to form a jointly-owned international merchant bank based in London. They said the new enterprise is expected to start business this fall.

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LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF OKLAHOMA CITY
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ORION BANK LIMITED
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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
SINGER AND FRIEDLANDER LIMITED
TORONTO DOMINION BANK
VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG INTERNATIONALE S.A.
LUXEMBOURG
WORLD BANKING CORPORATION

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

CHINESE

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

48%	41	Sun O	p2.25	38	44%	43%	44%
34%	20 1/2	Sunbeam	.84	12	42	23%	23 1/2
33%	15%	Sunstrand	.80	18	24	19%	18 1/2
20 1/2	43	Standard	p2.50	1	20%	20%	20%

[illegible]

Lehman Brothers <small>Incorporated</small>	Loeb, Rhoades & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis <small>Incorporated</small>	M. A. Schapiro & Co., Inc. <small>Incorporated</small>	Smith, Barney & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Stone & Webster Securities Corporation	Wertheim & Co., Inc.	White, Weld & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Dean Witter & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	
Harris, Upham & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Reynolds Securities Inc.	Shearson, Hammill & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	
Basle Securities Corporation	Bear, Stearns & Co.	A. G. Becker & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Alex. Brown & Sons	Butcher & Sherrerd
Clark, Dodge & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	EuroPartners Securities Corporation	Robert Fleming <small>Incorporated</small>	Hayden Stone Inc.	W. E. Hutton & Co.
Kleinwort, Benson <small>Incorporated</small>	F. S. Moseley, Estabrook Inc.	New Court Securities Corporation	John Nuveen & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	
R. W. Pressprich & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	L. F. Rothschild & Co.	Shields Securities Corporation	Swiss American Corporation	
Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Inc.	UBS-DB Corporation	G. H. Walker & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.	
Advest Co.	Bacon, Whipple & Co.	Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards <small>Incorporated</small>	Boettcher and Company	
J. C. Bradford & Co.	Dain, Kalman & Quail <small>Incorporated</small>	The Daiwa Securities Co. America, Inc.	Elkins, Morris, Stroud & Co.	
Janney Montgomery Scott Inc.	Kohlmeyer & Co.	McDonald & Company	Mitchum, Jones & Templeton <small>Incorporated</small>	
Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood <small>Incorporated</small>	Prescott, Merrill, Turben & Co.	The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.		
Singer, Deane & Scribner	Suez American Corporation	Yamaichi Securities Company of New York, Inc.		
Blaine & Company, Inc.	Boenning & Scattergood, Inc.	C. C. Collings and Company, Inc.		
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Hoppin, Watson Inc.	W. H. Newbold's Son & Co.	Parker/Hunter <small>Incorporated</small>	The Pennsylvania Group <small>Incorporated</small>	
R. Rowland & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Scherck, Stein & Franc, Inc.	Schmidt, Roberts & Parke, Inc.	Suplee-Mosley Inc.	Yarnall, Biddle & Co.
<hr/>				
Banque de Neufilize, Schlumberger, Mallet	Charterhouse Japhet	Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungerener Securities	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. <small>Limited</small>	

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

European Gold Markets

[illegible]

11%	1%	Altec Corp	WT	2	9-10	7-10	9-10	vs	17½	11%	CW Transp	4	4	11%	11%	11%+	14
4%	2%	Altec Corp	pf	1	2%	2%	2%		14%	2%	Int'l Prot	10	5	4	6½	6½	
11%	7%	Altec Corp	50	4	7½	7½	7½	½	7%	3%	Int'l Sea	35r	5	10	3%	3%	

[illegible]

2%	1%	Anglo C	12	2	14%	14%	1%	5%	2%	Diebold VC	1	1	3%	3%	31%	8%	Jewalcor	8	26	9%	9
2%	6%	Anthony Ind	3	55	74%	74%	74%	16%	11%	Diversy	52	1	13%	13%	37%	24	JohnPd .08h	30	30	24%	24%

[illegible]

33%	17½	Augatinc	40	23	64	19	18	18½	-	4%	114%	6	Eastn Frst	4	2	8	6	8	10%	4	Kit Mfg	10	2	4%	4 2
26%	11	Austral Oil	14	9	13	124%	12%	-	1%	4%	3%	Eazor Expr	33	4	34%	21%	34½	14	5½	2½	KlearVu Ind	21	1	7%	2%
		Acadex	10	8	8	8½	8½	8½		2½	1½	Edison	3	71	114	134	134	14	18½	61½	Kleinerts		5	7½	2%

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June, 1973.

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Continued on next page

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0

Toronto Stocks

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0

Mutual Funds

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0

European Markets

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0

London

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0

July 1973

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Dow Jones Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 S&P 500 Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NYSE Comp. Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 Amex Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0
1000 NASDAQ Ind.	1000	1000	1000	0

WestLB Records Continued Solid Growth with Prime Emphasis on Quality of Universal Banking Services

In 1972 WestLB's total assets increased by 13.4% to 47.5 thousand million DM and contingent liabilities by 27.4% to 1.4 thousand million DM, while administrative and mandatory business rose to 23.4 thousand million DM. The Bank's total business volume, including this last figure, reached 72.8 thousand million DM compared with 65.5 thousand million DM in 1971.

These figures are the result of a firm policy of continuity, giving priority to liquidity and the qualitative improvement of all banking services. As in previous years the Bank's activities were influenced by its special place in the German banking system and its role as an investment bank, together with its commitment to the economy and social structure of North Rhine-Westphalia - especially the infrastructure of this, the most heavily industrialized state in West Germany. The special relationship with the strong savings banks network remains of great importance, but WestLB firmly believes it can only fully satisfy its customers' requirements, particularly those of industry, by offering the fullest possible range of universal banking services. WestLB's international approach to banking plays an increasingly important role in serving both domestic and foreign customers, who are themselves becoming more and more involved in world-wide business activities.

A Strong Partner in International Finance

The continued vigorous expansion of the Bank's export credit business reflects the effort made by WestLB in this area of industrial finance. The growth of the international credit business was accompanied by a strong preference on the part of foreign clients for euro-currency loans rather than DM credits, due to comparatively high interest rates in Germany and the uncertain situation regarding exchange parities. In this context the wholly-owned Luxembourg subsidiary WestLB International S.A., which opened in the Autumn of 1972, offers foreign customers a wide range of financing services.

Despite sharpening competition WestLB was able to increase its commercial foreign business by improving efficiency, by strengthening mergers and acquisitions activities at home, and by carefully servicing foreign contacts. The year under review was marked by very changeable conditions in foreign exchange dealing, since the international markets did not settle down as hoped following the Washington realignment of December 1971. WestLB, however, was able to meet its customers' requirements for protection against exchange rate and parity fluctuations at all times.

... in Leasing and Factoring

WestLB's leasing and factoring affiliates enjoyed satisfactory growth in 1972, since leasing has become a recognized alternative to other more traditional forms of credit. The Bank is able to offer a variety of leasing and factoring finance.

WestLB - a Leading Name in the World of Underwriting

During 1972 WestLB participated in a total of 19 domestic issues, one of them as manager. The Bank managed eight foreign DM issues with a nominal value of 775 million DM, co-managed 20 international issues and underwrote a further 154 such bond loans. WestLB played an important role in an Australian dollar issue which attracted great attention, since the issuer is committed to repaying capital and interest not only in A\$, but also in DM if required.

Capital increases on the part of domestic issuers meant that, in this sector, the capital market was much more active than in 1971. WestLB managed one share issue, co-managed two and underwrote a further four. On the international front the Bank participated in 13 such issues, in one instance as co-manager.

With foreign companies displaying a growing interest in share quotations on the Düsseldorf and Frankfurt stock exchanges, WestLB participated in six introductions, one of them as manager.

WestLB Girozentrale
Düsseldorf Münster
a growing force in international banking

Stockbroking and Bond Dealing

Substantial growth was again achieved in transactions of both domestic and international bond issues. WestLB's position in this market was thus strengthened still further, and the placing capacity it has developed over the years has grown to remarkable dimensions. Turnover of both domestic and foreign customers' equities increased as well, and also noteworthy is the growth in business with major clients.

Sales of investment fund certificates did not come up to expectations, but nevertheless shares in open-end property funds met with considerable interest from domestic investors, sales more than doubling compared with 1971.

There is a growing interest in up-to-date information on ever greater range of domestic and foreign stocks, bonds, fund certificates, and investments carrying certain fiscal benefits. To help meet this demand the services of a computer are being increasingly utilized. In addition there is a growing interest in portfolio management services and it is expected that these will become increasingly popular.

Mergers and Acquisitions

The activities of WestLB in this area are not merely confined to brokerage, covering as they do the arrangement and execution of entire concepts tailored to the corporate needs of its clients.

The assistance provided by the Bank includes market research, identification of and contact with potential business partners, participation in negotiations, legal and fiscal counselling, and project finance.

Orion Bank Group

The Orion Bank Group in London, of which WestLB is a founder and shareholder, has considerably increased the volume of large scale, medium-term Euro-currency financing for multinational corporations, governments and government agencies. Orion has strengthened its position as a leading issuing house, and has also increased its activities in the fields of international investment, international finance advice, mergers and acquisitions, and Euro-currency dealing. During 1972 the Orion Bank Limited was founded in London to specialize in Latin American banking services.

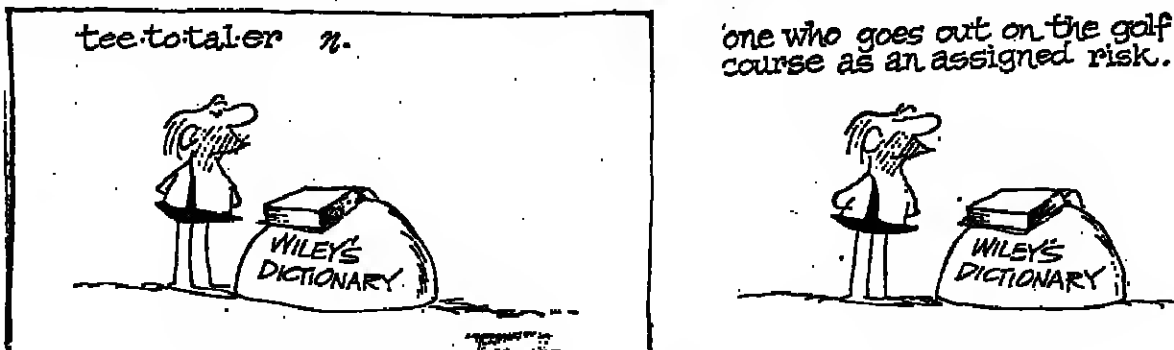
WestLB will be happy to tell you more about the Bank, its subsidiaries and its services. For your copy of the summarized annual report and accounts for 1972 please write to:

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Abteilung Kommunikation
D-4000 Düsseldorf
Friedrichstraße 56, West Germany

PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MIS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



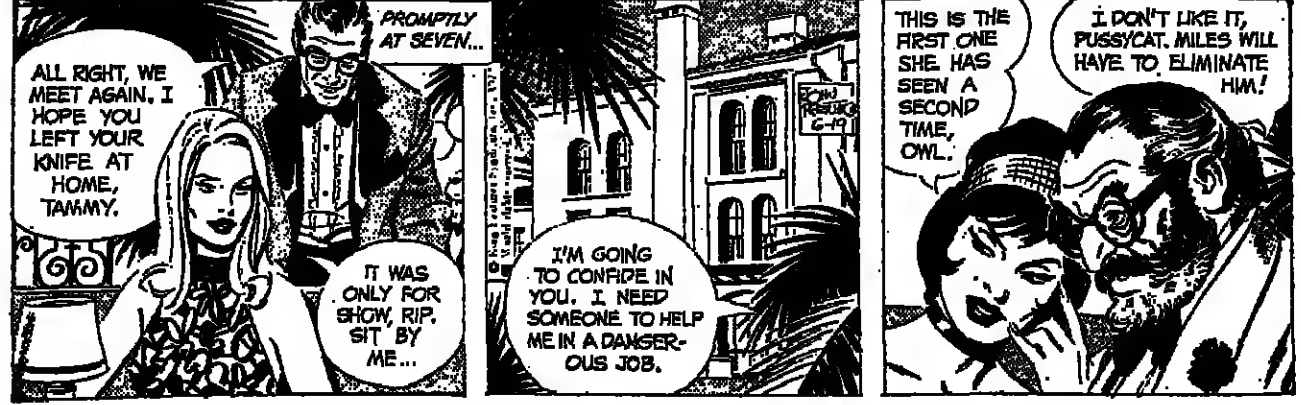
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RIP KIRBY



CLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

It was not difficult to make a game on the diagramed deal, but an interesting ending developed. South reached four hearts as shown. North's double of the two-club overall was negative, showing moderate values, and when the heart fit was located, North invited game and South accepted. The defenders led two high diamonds and South ruffed. He led to the spade king and returned to the ace, only to find that West was able to ruff. A club shift was taken by the queen, the heart ace cashed, and a spade was ruffed. A diamond ruff brought down West's queen, establishing the jack, and the club jack was played for a repetition of the finesse.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ K 9	♥ Q 7 6 2	♠ Q 10 8 2	♥ 10 5
♦ J 9 8 2	♣ A 10 3	♦ A 10 6 5 4 3	♣ 8 5
WEST		SOUTH	
♠ 6	♥ J 9 4	♠ A 7 5 4 3	♥ A K 8 3
♦ A 10	♣ K 9 7 6 4 2	♦ 7	♣ Q J

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: South 1♣, West 1♦, North 1♥, East 2♥. South 2♥, West 3♥, North 3♥, East 4♥. South 4♥, West 5♥, North 5♥, East 6♥. West led the diamond king. The problem was to make the rest of the tricks and a valuable match-point overbid—in safety. As the cards lie, the lead of the heart king succeeds. But South had to consider the possibility that West held all the missing trumps, and he found a sure line. A spade was led, and West discarded a club. The club ace was led, and when East ruffed,

FOR	FOUR	CEST
ARCH	ALL	HAIR
UNTO	ERIE	ERIE
RESULTS	CHERRY	SET
GET	SEES	SEES
EIGHTEEN	TWELVE	ADIE
ADIE	INGOLD	WILES
SEVEN	ON	WIT
WAINS	SCALE	WHE
SLEEPS	FILEMORS	
WATT	ARE	
RELATOR	ORIENTS	
ATLANT	RAMBER	ORAT
MAKO	ELVIS	LETTIE
ANET	DEWET	DOOM

DENNIS THE MENACE



*REMEMBER? YOU TOLD ME TO COME AGAIN SOME TIME WHEN I COULDN'T STAY SO LONG.... WELL, THIS IS IT!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SAREE

YORIN

CAPELA

MUEVEE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

New arrange the checked letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

Answer: DENNIS

BOOKS

PRINCESS

By Joe Richards. Illustrated with line drawings by the McKays. 246 pp. \$7.95.

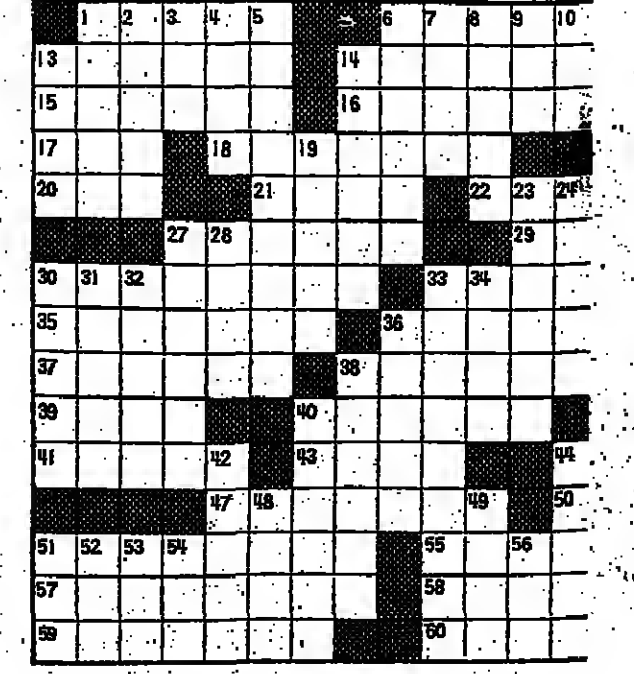
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PRINCESS is not a woman, or a horse, or an Angora cat. No, it's a boat—a 26-foot-long aloop, with over 9 feet of beam, gaff-rigged sails, and power, originally built for lobster-fishing by the incomparable Wilbur A. Morse of Friendship, Maine, considerably before the turn of the century. Princess is the sailboat that a commercial artist named Joe Richards discovered in the spring of 1938 lying in a boatyard in Flushing, Queens—all graceful and seaworthy, he thought. He bought it at once—not for a song, but a modest oratorio—tapped it affectionately with a claw-hammer, discovering to his horror that he had acquired an eggshell full of dry rot, and set about to make her sound again. And the chap the proverbial affair that Richards described in this charming book—the love of a man for his boat, the illusion that boats return feelings in kind. It was a time in abeyance for Richards, those years in the late 1930s shortly before the war. The market for his paintings was eroding, leaving him free to close his studio on a whim and indulge his mistress's appetite for fresh timber and hardware. Occasionally he would glimpse a headline on his rounds to pay court... and somewhere in the back of his mind he decided that if there was ever going to be a time for the grand romantic gesture, this was it. The world would let him know when he had had enough of dallying. So in midsummer of 1938, he moved aboard Princess and devoted himself to her around the clock, pulling old nails and applying new caulking. By autumn it was launched. It floated, held its course true; when the water was lashed, it came about like a galloping mare at the end of her tether. After a winter of messing about Long Island Sound, nosing up the city's inland waterways, and occasionally riding out stiff storms or a leaky hull, Princess seemed ready for a final fitting out, and its owner was prepared for his fling. He rebuilt his boat's deck with white oak and touched up his dream with ditches—he would get away from it all, find a deserted Caribbean isle, on which to melt in the sun (though one suspects he knew all along he was only biding his time until he would have to go to war). And on a sticky July night the following summer, he and Princess slipped away. Not even bothering to change out of city clothes (a mistake, since his leather-shod shoes were soon to cost him a fearful dunking), he caught an outgoing tide down the Hudson and steered free, fair weather and foul. Richards made puttering landfalls—in Annapolis, he paid a call on Admiral Weems at the Academy and listened respectfully to a lecture on navigation; in Norfolk, he found his boat's twin, and learned to his wonder that its owner had spent

CROSSWORD

By W

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| ACROSS | 44 Hundredweight | 19 Phones |
| 1 Dickens fence | 47 Spell out again | 23 Expedit |
| 6 Army engineers | 50 One in Glasgow | 24 Brando |
| 13 Civil | 51 Defiled | 25 Famous |
| 14 Gawked | 55 Metroliners | 26 Corners |
| 15 Adjusts | 57 Pitcher's dream | 27 Restrair |
| 16 Ex-cons | 58 Dividers of a | 28 — Blk |
| 17 Stamping device | sort | 30 Item for |
| 18 Like some bass | 59 Disordered | 31 Body tr |
| 20 of the soil | 60 Requires | 32 Plant sh |
| 21 — a bat out of | | 33 Chelsea |
| 22 In need of funds | 1 Page number | 34 Yorkville |
| 27 Book parts | 2 Hostile | 35 Boxer J |
| 29 Hebrew lyre | 3 Whitney | son's ni |
| 32 Sewing jobs | invention | 36 Outlook |
| 33 Pool-table gaffe | 4 Natives: Suffix | 38 — da |
| 35 Rodeo events | 5 Young birds | 40 Social g |
| 36 Favorable position | 6 Ear part | 42 Do polit |
| 37 Castle and Dunne | 7 Swiss river | 44 "Monda |
| 38 Stayed on | 8 Goads | is fair |
| 39 Domain of Louis XIV | 9 Mud: Prefix | 45 Fades |
| 40 Part of C.O.D. | 10 Dutch town | 46 Mrs. An |
| 41 So — good (still O.K.) | 11 Girl's name | 48 Superit |
| 43 Tropical ant | 12 Dwin and 42d: Abbr. | 49 Canard |
| | 13 Heating and scratch | 51 Prefix |
| | 14 Refutes, as a rumor | 52 French |
| | | 53 Tea |
| | | 54 Pronou |
| | | 56 Ibsen d |



ملکاتہ انجیل

By Dave Anderson

Sunday's Line Scores

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The Scoreboard

HORSE RACING—At Boston, Riva Ridge, the 1972 Kentucky Derby, and the 1973 Stakes, won a triple crown record set by the great Whirlaway three decades ago with an easy victory in the 55-033 Massachusetts Handicap at Suffolk Downs. Riva Ridge, a stablemate of Triple Crown-winner Secretariat from the start in covering the 1 1/8 miles in 1:49 1/3 on a fast track, matching the record set by Whirlaway in 1935.

Off of a 3-to-5 favorite with a crowd of 21,730, Riva Ridge shook off a challenge by See See See leaving the gate and of the backstretch and pulled away to win by 2 1/2 lengths in the 10th running of New England's most prestigious race. See See See, which spoiled

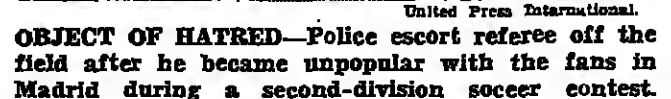
Riva Ridge's Triple Crown winner, the Free track, faded badly! Crafty Kihale closed second, 1 1/2 lengths as Bee Bee Eco won seven-horse field.

At Elmont, N.Y., I raced daughter of Prince the hopes of winning the filly Triple Crown \$117,900. Coaching Chip at Belmont Park, Max Gluck's Elmont by Lefty Nickerson and gel Cordero Jr., girls 10th place and drew to win by 1 1/2 l. Whitney's fast-closing

Yanks' McDowell Has Winning Return to AL

STRIKEOUTS — Beaver, N.Y., 99;
 Carlton, Phil., 99; Sutton, L.A., 90;
 Gibson, St. L., 00; Forsch, Houst., 80.

STRIKEOUTS - N. Ryan, Cal., 140;
Singer, Cal., 113; Snylen, Min., 105;
Wood, Chi., 95; O. Perry, Cla., 93.



Status of Pilic, Wimbledon Still in Hands of High Court

Football Deals
NATIONAL LEAGUE
ST. LOUIS—Traded Paul Curtis, defensive end to Buffalo for Jack Winters.

Major League Standings

grant an injunction that would leave him free to play at Wimbledon which opens June 26.

Today, most of the leading players went into action in the Davis Cup tournament, the last warm-up event before Wimbledon. More than 70 of them have said they will boycott the big tournament unless Phil is allowed to play.

Phil was accompanied at the court by Jack Kramer and Cliff

AMERICAN LEAGUE		Eastern Division		Western Division	
		W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	*****	33	27	.556	1
New York	*****	33	26	.559	1/2
Baltimore	*****	30	29	.526	1
Philadelphia	*****	29	30	.492	1 1/2
Boston	*****	28	30	.483	4
Cleveland	*****	22	40	.355	12
Western Division					
Chicago	*****	32	25	.561	1
Minneapolis	*****	31	26	.545	1/2
Kansas City	*****	36	23	.609	1/2
Oakland	*****	30	30	.500	2 1/2
St. Louis	*****	29	31	.483	3
Texas	*****	19	38	.333	13

Drysdale, executive director and president of the Association of

Tennis Professionals, and by American player Arthur Ashe, the ATP treasurer.

In the high court today, the judge heard submissions from Pile's lawyers, but lawyers for the ILTF have still to present their case.

Detroit 6, Minnesota 0.
Milwaukee 15, Chicago 0.
Baltimore 5, Texas 4.
Kansas City 6, Cleveland 3, 3.
Boston 4, Oakland 2.
California 3, 1, New York 3, 5.

Monday's Games
Texas 7, Minnesota 4.

NFL Saints Reportedly

Sold for \$20 Million

ATLANTA, June 18 (UPI).—The New Orleans Saints have been sold to a Chicago group pending approval by the National Football League, the Atlanta Journal-Constitution reported today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	10	6	.594	
Montreal	10	7	.513	5
New York	10	8	.481	1 1/2
St. Louis	10	9	.453	3
Pittsburgh	10	10	.426	5 1/2
Philadelphia	10	12	.426	10 1/2

The Constitution said a pur

chase price of close to \$20 million has been agreed upon. The newspaper identified the prospective buyers as Potter Palmer, George Gillett and John O'Neill Jr., all of Chicago, and who also own the Harlem Globetrotters.

Sunday's Results			
Cincinnati 3, 5, Pittsburgh 1, 1.			
Philadelphia 5, San Fran. 7.			
Chicago 9, Atlanta 3.			
New York, San Diego 1.			

Football Deals

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ST. LOUIS—Traded Paul Curtis, defenseman, to Buffalo for Jack Rathwell, left wing.
 (Only games scheduled.)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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